

**REPORT
OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Volume I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 44 (A/34/44)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1980

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present document includes parts one and two of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and covers the organizational meetings of the Committee, held between 1 and 5 February 1979, and the meetings of the first session, held between 2 and 13 April 1979. It includes documents previously issued in mimeographed form under the symbols A/34/44 (Part I) and A/34/44 (Part II).

Volume II of the report covers the meetings of the second session of the Committee, held between 11 and 22 June 1979, and volume III covers the meetings of the third session, held between 17 and 21 September 1979.

13 February 1980

CONTENTS

Part one

Meetings of the organizational session,
held between 1 and 5 February 1979

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1	2
II. ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS	2 - 10	2
A. Opening and duration of the organizational session	2 - 4	2
B. Membership and attendance	5 - 6	2
C. Election of officers	7	3
D. Adoption of the agenda	8	3
E. Documentation	9	4
F. Adoption of the report	10	4
III. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE	11 - 15	4
A. Programme of work	11	4
B. Documentation	12 - 14	5
C. Dates for the meetings of the Committee in 1979	15	6

Part two

Meetings of the first session, held
between 2 and 13 April 1979

I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	8
II. ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS	3 - 16	8
A. Opening and duration of the first session	3 - 4	8
B. Membership and attendance	5 - 10	8
C. Officers of the Committee	11	10
D. Adoption of the agenda	12	10
E. Documentation	13	11
F. Adoption of the report	14 - 16	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
III. PREPARATION FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	17 - 25	12
IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE	26	13

ANNEXES TO PART TWO

I. INFORMAL PAPERS SUBMITTED BY DELEGATIONS ON THE DRAFT PREAMBLE		14
A. United States of America		14
B. Group of 77		15
C. States members of the European Economic Community		19
D. Japan		21
E. Sweden		23
F. Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		24
II. NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON BASIC ELEMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PREAMBLE OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY		27
III. SUMMARIES OF STATEMENTS MADE IN THE GENERAL DEBATE AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE		31
Algeria		31
Argentina		33
Australia		33
Bangladesh		35
Bulgaria		36
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		38
Canada		39
China		40
Cuba		42
Czechoslovakia		43
Ecuador		45
Egypt		46
Finland		48

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
France (on behalf of the European Economic Community)	50
German Democratic Republic	51
Guinea	52
India	54
Indonesia	56
Jamaica	58
Japan	60
Kenya	62
Mexico	63
Mongolia	64
Morocco	65
Nepal	67
Netherlands	67
New Zealand	69
Norway	70
Pakistan	72
Poland	73
Portugal	74
Romania	76
Spain	78
Sweden	79
Switzerland	81
Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of 77)	83
Turkey	87
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	91
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	92
United States of America	93
Uruguay	98
Venezuela	99
Yugoslavia	100
IV. STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GENERAL DEBATE	103

Part one

Meetings of the organizational session,
held between 1 and 5 February 1979

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979, entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided that the Preparatory Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members and should be responsible to the Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council, and invited all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and to make an effective contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy.

II. ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS

A. Opening and duration of the organizational session

2. The Committee held its organizational session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 5 February 1979. The Committee held three meetings (1st to 3rd meetings). It also held informal consultations during that period.

3. The session was opened by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

4. Statements made at the opening meeting by the Chairman of the Committee and the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation were circulated in accordance with the decisions of the Committee (A/AC.196/2 and 3).

B. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with section II, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 33/193, the Preparatory Committee was open to the participation of all States as full members. The following States were represented:

Afghanistan	Ecuador
Algeria	Egypt
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea
Australia	Finland
Austria	France
Belgium	German Democratic Republic
Brazil	Germany, Federal Republic of
Bulgaria	Ghana
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Greece
Canada	Guatemala
China	Guinea
Comoros	Holy See
Denmark	Hungary
	India

Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Malta
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan

Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Romania
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yugoslavia
Zambia

6. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

C. Election of officers

7. At its 1st and 3rd meetings, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. Muchkund DUBEY (India)
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Jorge Hugo HERRERA VEGAS (Argentina)
Mr. Saliah Ben KOUYATE (Guinea)
Mr. Anatoli Aleksandrovich MARDOVICH (Byelorussian Soviet
Socialist Republic)
Rapporteur: Mr. Per JÖDAHL (Sweden).

D. Adoption of the agenda

8. At its 1st meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in document A/AC.196/1:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Organization of the work of the Preparatory Committee.
4. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee.

E. Documentation

9. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| A/AC.196/1 | Provisional agenda |
| A/AC.196/2 | Statement by the Chairman of the Committee |
| A/AC.196/3 | Statement by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation |
| A/AC.196/L.1
and Add.1 | Note by the Secretariat on documentation |
| A/AC.196/INF.1 | List of participants |

F. Adoption of the report

10. As agreed by the Committee at its 3rd meeting, the Rapporteur was entrusted with the task of finalizing the report.

III. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

A. Programme of work

11. At its 3rd meeting, the Committee approved the following programme of work:

1979

First substantive session

1. General overview of the new international development strategy:
 - (a) Basic principles and objectives;
 - (b) Long-term perspectives;
 - (c) Interrelationships.
2. Initial consideration of goals and objectives of the new international development strategy.
3. Formulation of the outline of the new international development strategy within the framework of General Assembly resolution 33/193.
4. Preliminary draft of the preamble.
5. Detailed agenda for the second and third substantive sessions.

Second and third substantive sessions

Preparation of the preliminary draft of the new international development strategy for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session:

- (a) Consideration of policy measures in all sectors of development, including institutional and physical infrastructure within the framework of General Assembly resolution 33/193;
- (b) Preliminary draft of goals and objectives of the new international development strategy;
- (c) Consideration of arrangements for review and appraisal.

1980

In 1980 three sessions (six weeks) will be held in order to continue discussing and finalizing the draft of the new international development strategy.

B. Documentation

12. Requests for documentation for the first substantive session made by members of the Committee may be summarized in the following categories.

(a) Document A/AC.196/L.1 and Add.1 should be brought up to date by the inclusion of:

- (i) Further indications as may be received from organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerning documentation related to General Assembly resolution 33/193 which they are ready to make available to the Committee;
- (ii) References to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)), the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)), Assembly resolutions 33/144 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries and 33/135 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries, and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General; recent and forthcoming reports of the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance; previous reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the integration of women in development (DP/83 and DP/127) and the World Development Report, 1978 of the World Bank. These documents, together with the UNDP/UNCTAD study on the balance-of-payments adjustment process in developing countries, to which reference has already been made in document A/AC.196/L.1, should be made available to delegations upon request.

(b) Concise documentation (drawing on and synthesizing the relevant papers to be listed in the updated version of A/AC.196/L.1 and Add.1) addressed to each of the items identified for consideration at the first substantive session of the Committee and organized as far as possible according to the themes outlined in General Assembly resolution 33/193. Such documentation should also set out options and alternative approaches regarding the policy questions raised in the statements by the Chairman and the Director-General at the opening meeting of the Committee's organizational session (see A/AC.196/2 and A/AC.196/3). It is understood that the arrangements for preparation of such documentation will be subject to interorganizational consultations.

(c) Annotations concerning documents listed in A/AC.196/L.1 and Add.1 that are of direct relevance to the topics to be considered at the first substantive session of the Committee.

(d) The report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fifteenth session and the documents under preparation for that Committee to which reference is made in paragraphs 12 and 13 of A/AC.196/L.1.

13. The Committee also agreed that delegations may bring additional material deemed necessary to the attention of the Committee.

14. The Committee also decided to elaborate further the documentation for its future sessions at its forthcoming substantive session.

C. Dates for the meetings of the Committee in 1979

15. At its 3rd meeting, the Committee decided to request the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1979 to reschedule, if possible, meetings so as to enable the Committee to have before it, at its first substantive session, the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fifteenth session.

Part two

Meetings of the first session,
held between 2 and 13 April 1979

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979, entitled "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", the General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy, which should be provided with the necessary conference facilities and should hold an organizational session early in 1979 at United Nations Headquarters. In the same resolution, the Assembly also decided that the Preparatory Committee should be open to the participation of all States as full members and should be responsible to the Assembly and report to it through the Economic and Social Council, and invited all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee and to make an effective contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy.
2. The Committee held its organizational session at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 5 February 1979.

II. ORGANIZATION OF MEETINGS

A. Opening and duration of the first session

3. The Committee held its first substantive session at United Nations Headquarters from 2 to 13 April 1979. The Committee held 10 meetings (4th to 13th meetings). It also held informal consultations during that period.
4. The Chairman of the Committee and the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made statements at the opening meeting.

B. Membership and attendance

5. In accordance with section II, paragraph 2, of General Assembly resolution 33/193, the Preparatory Committee was open to the participation of all States as full members. The following States were represented:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Bhutan
Bolivia

Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Empire*
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Colombia
Cuba

* Now Central African Republic.

Czechoslovakia	Norway
Democratic Yemen	Pakistan
Denmark	Panama
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Philippines
Egypt	Poland
Fiji	Portugal
Finland	Qatar
France	Republic of Korea
German Democratic Republic	Romania
Germany, Federal Republic of	Rwanda
Ghana	Senegal
Greece	Singapore
Guinea	Spain
Guyana	Sri Lanka
Holy See	Sudan
Hungary	Suriname
India	Sweden
Indonesia	Switzerland
Ireland	Syrian Arab Republic
Israel	Thailand
Italy	Trinidad and Tobago
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Jamaica	Turkey
Japan	Uganda
Jordan	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Kenya	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Kuwait	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Lao People's Democratic Republic	United Republic of Cameroon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Republic of Tanzania
Luxembourg	United States of America
Mali	Uruguay
Mexico	Venezuela
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Morocco	Yemen
Nepal	Yugoslavia
Netherlands	Zaire
New Zealand	Zambia
Nicaragua	
Nigeria	

6. The following United Nations organs and programmes were represented:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 United Nations Environment Programme
 United Nations Children's Fund
 United Nations Development Programme
 World Food Programme
 World Food Council
 United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

7. The following regional commissions were represented:

Economic Commission for Africa
Economic Commission for Western Asia
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

8. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization
World Bank
International Monetary Fund

9. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented.

10. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented:

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
European Economic Community
Organization of African Unity

C. Officers of the Committee

11. The officers of the Committee, who were elected at the organizational session (see part one, para. 7 above), served during the first session.

D. Adoption of the agenda

12. At its 4th meeting, on 2 April 1979, the Committee adopted the following agenda for the session, as contained in document A/AC.196/5 and Corr.1:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. General overview of the international development strategy:
 - (a) Basic principles and objectives;
 - (b) Long-term perspectives;
 - (c) Interrelationships.
3. Initial consideration of goals and objectives of the international development strategy.

4. Formulation of the outline of the international development strategy, within the framework of General Assembly resolution 33/193.
5. Preliminary draft of the preamble.
6. Provisional agenda for the second and third sessions.

E. Documentation

13. The Committee had before it the following documents:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A/AC.196/5 and Corr.1 | Provisional agenda |
| A/AC.196/6 | Options and alternative approaches:
considerations relating to the over-all
framework of the new international development
strategy submitted by the Director-General
for Development and International Economic
Co-operation |
| A/AC.196/7 and Add.1 | Extract from the report of the Commission for
Social Development on its twenty-sixth
session |
| A/AC.196/L.1/Rev.1 and Add.1 | Note by the Secretariat on the first session of
the Preparatory Committee for the New
International Development Strategy |
| A/AC.196/L.2 | Note by the Secretariat containing the General
Assembly resolutions relevant to the
consideration of subitem 2 (a) concerning the
basic principles and objectives of a new
international development strategy |
| A/AC.196/L.3 | Draft report on the first session |

F. Adoption of the report

14. At its 5th meeting, on 3 April 1979, the Committee decided that the reports for its first and second sessions should be procedural, with summaries of policy statements made by delegations and heads of agencies and organizations and with resolutions incorporated as annexes to those reports.
15. At its 13th meeting, on 13 April 1979, the Committee decided that informal papers submitted by delegations, as well as the note by the Chairman on the basic elements for inclusion in the draft preamble, should be annexed to its report (see annexes I and II below).

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft report on its first session and authorized the rapporteur to finalize it.

III. PREPARATION FOR THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

17. At its 4th meeting, the Committee decided to hold a general debate on all the substantive items on the agenda, concentrating in particular on items 2 and 3. The general debate took place from the 4th to the 12th meeting.

18. Forty-two representatives participated in the general debate. At the 12th meeting, the Chairman made a statement in which he summarized the discussions that had taken place. (See annex III below for summaries of these policy statements.)

19. At the 4th meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs made a statement in which he informed the Committee of the progress made in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives. The report of that Task Force was made available to the Committee by the ACC as an informal working paper.

20. At the 6th meeting, the Chairman of the Committee for Development Planning made a statement in which he reported on the progress made in the work of that Committee at its fifteenth session. The report of the Committee for Development Planning was subsequently made available to the Committee in provisional form as an informal working paper.

21. At its 5th meeting, the Committee decided to invite the Executive Heads of agencies, organizations and regional commissions of the United Nations system to address the Committee during the first part of its second substantive session on the preparation of the new international development strategy.

22. In the course of the general discussion, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation also presented to the Committee an informal paper on the options and alternative approaches relating to the over-all framework of the new international development strategy (A/AC.196/6).

23. At its 12th meeting, the Committee decided to convene an informal working group to consider suggestions made in connexion with the draft preamble of the International Development Strategy, including informal papers submitted by the United States of America, the Group of 77, the European Economic Community, Japan, Sweden, and by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on behalf also of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (see annex I).

24. In the course of the consultations, the Chairman of the Committee was requested to submit for the consideration of the informal working group a working paper on the basic elements for inclusion in the draft preamble of the new

international development strategy, on the basis of suggestions made as well as of the informal papers submitted by delegations (see annex II). In the course of the subsequent discussion in the informal working group, several elements were identified and preliminary formulations were discussed. It was agreed that it would not be possible to arrive at specific textual formulations at that stage. The discussion resulted in a convergence of views on a number of basic elements of the preamble.

25. The Committee decided to continue the consideration of the draft preamble at its next session.

IV. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

26. At its 13th meeting, the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its second session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
2. Statements by Executive Heads of agencies, organizations and regional commissions of the United Nations system.
3. Draft outline of the new international development strategy.
4. Goals and objectives of the new international development strategy.
5. Preliminary consideration of policy measures in all fields.
6. Draft preamble.
7. Draft provisional agenda for the third session of the Committee.
8. Adoption of the report.

ANNEX I

Informal papers submitted by delegations
on the draft preamble

A. United States of America

[Original: English]

The delegation of the United States has submitted its ideas for the text of the preamble of the international development strategy in what may appear to be a different and somewhat unorthodox style. It will be recalled that many delegates have mentioned the need to stimulate and sustain popular support for development efforts. The United States, therefore, believes the style of its draft preamble, written in simpler, more popular language, could help serve this purpose.

Draft preamble

1. We, the peoples of the United Nations, face the reality that 1 billion of us awaken each morning hungry, sick, homeless or without meaningful employment;
2. We recognize that the indivisibility of economic and social progress and the welfare of the individual is the ultimate goal of development;
3. We realize that an evolving new international economic order will entail continuous changes in patterns of production, consumption and trade;
4. We acknowledge that our economic interdependence is not a political choice but a statement of fact and that the solutions to the current problems being faced by the world economy must necessarily take into account the interest of all countries;
5. We are a vast family of nations with a diversity of cultural, historical and economic experiences, seeking, through this co-operative effort, not only to improve our common weal but also to assure our world's continued ability to sustain us and our children in the future. We do not and cannot live on this world each alone, for our fates and well-being are interlocked. We firmly believe that as nations develop and grow stronger, all of us will benefit and the world can attain new levels of prosperity;
6. We realize that our new international development strategy, if it is to improve the lot of our peoples, must employ the wisdom, the will and the energy of men and women everywhere;

7. We are all engaged in this effort together, but each member of our family of nations has a role and, indeed, an obligation to enhance the welfare of its people within its individual social and economic environment, and this obligation imposes a special responsibility towards the poorest among us;

8. We, mindful that previous measures to overcome our world's imbalance between the rich and the poor have been substantial, nevertheless recognize that more vigorous national and international efforts are more than ever required to ensure to each person a life worthy of our common humanity;

9. We are acutely aware that our numbers are continuing to outstrip our earth's ability to furnish the needed land and other resources to provide for our nourishment and progress;

10. We, the peoples of the United Nations, therefore, renew our commitments to a more equitable national and international distribution of resources and undertake to heighten our efforts to achieve:

- a. Sustained, equitable and employment-generating growth;
- b. Substantial improvements in food production and distribution;
- c. Significant progress in preventative and curative health care education, nutrition and shelter, as well as a better balance between population growth and our resources;
- d. Rational use of the world's natural resources, particularly energy resources, but including also land, water and air vital for our very existence;

11. AND, THEREFORE, TO THIS END WE ADOPT THIS INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.

B. Group of 77

[Original: English]

Draft preamble

1. In launching the third United Nations Development Decade for the 1980s, Governments rededicate themselves to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirm solemnly the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)).

2. The Governments pledge themselves to respect these principles and consequently to achieve the objectives of the new international economic order which call in particular for a full, equal and effective participation of all

countries in solving the international economic problems in the common interest of the world community, bearing in mind the imperative need to ensure the accelerated economic and social development of the developing countries. The Governments also reiterate their recognition of the full and permanent sovereignty of every State over its natural resources and economic activities. They renew and reaffirm their resolve to establish just and equitable economic relations between developed and developing countries in all fields of international economic co-operation.

3. The Governments emphasize the fundamentals of international economic relations as contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)). They also reaffirm their commitment to the realization of the objectives of Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) on development and international economic co-operation as well as other resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and of the major conferences of the United Nations on the new international economic order.

4. The adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)) was seen as an important step in the promotion of international economic co-operation. It is therefore a matter of deep concern that the solemn commitment undertaken by the developed countries for the development of developing countries in the framework of the strategy has remained largely unimplemented. Furthermore, some of the underlying premises of the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, in particular, the fact that some measures were conceived within the framework of the existing economic system, can no longer be regarded as a suitable basis for the accelerated and self-reliant development of developing countries, which require measures to promote the necessary structural changes for the establishment of the new international economic order. Hence, in spite of the efforts made by the developing countries, individually and collectively, glaring imbalances and inequalities persist in international economic relations and the gap between developed and developing countries has widened. The distribution of world income and economic power has further widened. The developing countries, while constituting 70 per cent of the world's population, account for only 30 per cent of its income.

5. The lack of implementation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the absence of structural changes in the international economic system have resulted in trends in the world economy which have affected adversely the situation of the developing countries, in particular, aggravating the special problems facing the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries. Owing to their greater vulnerability to external economic impulses, the developing countries have been hit the hardest by the continuing economic crisis. Their growth prospects have been seriously retarded; their terms of trade have continued to deteriorate; they are facing an increasingly high burden of external debts, high imported inflation from developed countries and growing imbalances in their external payments, and their exports are subject to a rising tide of protectionism in the developed countries. This situation has been further aggravated by the failure of developed countries to provide preferential and non-reciprocal treatment to developing countries in all

fields of international economic co-operation. It is clear that without the solution of the problems facing the developing countries there will be no solution for world problems. Furthermore, the accelerated development of developing countries is essential for world peace.

6. The international economy remains in a state of fundamental disequilibrium and the existing international economic system has failed to provide adequate and sustained support for accelerated development of developing countries within the context of the international development process. This has caused a serious setback to international development co-operation in all fields.

7. The Governments note with deep concern that no meaningful progress has been made in the establishment of the new international economic order and in the solution of economic problems facing the developing countries. They fully recognize that accelerated development of the developing countries which is in the interest of all countries can only be ensured by fundamental reform and restructuring of international economic relations.

8. The Governments therefore declare their firm and unshakable determination and commitment to use the international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade as an effective instrument for implementing and realizing the principles and objectives enshrined in the new international economic order.

9. The international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade aims at promoting the accelerated development of the developing countries with a view to reducing significantly the current disparities between the developed and the developing countries, thus contributing to the resolution of the present and future economic problems facing the international economy and to the early eradication of poverty and dependency.

10. The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves. The developing countries are committed to continue assuming their responsibility, individually and collectively, through economic and technical co-operation among themselves, with a view to attaining national and collective self-reliance. However, effective international action is required to create an environment that is fully supportive of the national effort of the developing countries to realize their development goals.

11. These goals can be achieved only if the developing countries as a whole develop at a substantially higher rate in the 1980s than that set for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The challenge of development calls for a new era of effective and meaningful international development co-operation commensurate with the dimensions and magnitude of the problems facing the developing countries.

12. Governments commit themselves to adopt a coherent set of interrelated, concrete and effective measures in all sectors of development for the attainment of these goals and to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of

developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation.

13. Particular attention should be given to the most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries, and special and effective measures should be taken towards the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development. Likewise, specific measures and actions should be taken to meet the special and pressing problems of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

14. Specific regional problems of developing countries, where they exist, should also be taken into account through effective and adequate measures within the framework of the general policy measures taken in favour of all developing countries.

15. The Governments strongly believe that urgent, more vigorous and concrete steps and actions still remain to be taken, collectively and individually, by all the members of the international community to end without delay colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation of the developing countries. They stress that it is the duty of all States effectively to support and extend assistance to the countries, territories and peoples subjected to and affected by these practices so as to restore their national sovereignty, territorial integrity and all other inalienable and fundamental rights, including the right to self-determination, in order to enable them to achieve independence, and to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security.

16. Full respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every country, abstention from the threat or use of force against any State, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the settlement of disputes among States by peaceful means are of the utmost importance for the success of the international development strategy. There should be concrete progress towards general and complete disarmament, including the urgent implementation of already agreed disarmament measures, which would release substantial additional resources to be utilized for the promotion of the development of the developing countries.

17. Mobilization of public opinion, in particular in the developed countries, is necessary for achieving the goals and objectives of the strategy and implementing its policy measures.

18. Member States designate the 1980s as the third United Nations Development Decade and pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to fulfil their commitment to establish the new international economic order based on justice and equity. In this context, they subscribe to the goals and objectives of the Decade and unanimously resolve to adopt all measures for their effective realization.

C. States members of the European Economic Community

[Original: French]

Draft preamble

1. Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the objective of establishing better living conditions in greater freedom through international co-operation: human dignity is inseparable from economic and social progress at the national and international levels.
2. The strategy for the second decade coming to a close: a broad undertaking by the international community to tackle all the problems of development; need to pursue this effort in the context of a new strategy.
3. The new strategy should be formulated in the context of the new international economic order. However, the objectives of the latter have a scope which goes beyond the period of the decade; their implementation must necessarily be progressive.
4. A balance-sheet of the second decade is difficult to establish: the decade is not yet over, and perturbing elements complicate any analysis of it. However, it is apparent even today that it includes both favourable and unfavourable elements (see E/AC.54/22 and Add.1):
 - (a) Some objectives which have been attained on a global basis, including those relating to growth of Gross National Product, per capita GNP, manufacturing production and rate of domestic savings;
 - (b) Some positive elements in the international field: for example, a different mental attitude emphasizing dialogue; an agreement in principle on the need for a new international economic order; intensification of trade and financial relations; development of forms of regional and interregional co-operation;
 - (c) Some inadequate results, including those relating to agricultural production, nutrition, the struggle against poverty, the redistribution of resources (in particular, with regard to aid for development) and employment;
 - (d) Very uneven progress, varying from country to country: some have surpassed the targets, while others have not reached them. On the whole, existing distortions have been accentuated: in general, the standard of living of the developing countries remains unacceptable; there have been increasing gaps between the developing countries themselves, accentuating the backwardness of the more disadvantaged; within countries, inequalities persist in the association of different social groups with the process of development.
5. The situation at the end of the decade is markedly different from that in 1970:

(a) A globalized economy, with groupings which are economically unequal and interdependent;

(b) A world economic environment characterized by a slower growth rate and uncertain long-term growth prospects, more severe underemployment and a higher rate of inflation, more pronounced monetary instability, more expensive energy supply, more marked protectionist pressures;

(c) This difficult environment has particularly affected the most disadvantaged countries and social groups. In the developing countries, several hundred million people continue to live in conditions which the international community cannot accept.

6. The present difficulties of the world economy must on no account prevent the continuation, and even the strengthening, of efforts to ensure development.

7. The success of international development activities will be better ensured in proportion to the degree of improvement in the international situation both in the political sphere (possible link with progress in disarmament) and in the economic sphere (positive influence of sustained growth of the world economy).

8. The new strategy has as a fundamental objective the development of the developing countries and should promote a more just and equitable new international economic order. In this context, it should be aimed in particular at improving the living conditions of the people of the developing countries, emphasizing the struggle against poverty in all its forms; the ultimate objective of development should be the constant improvement of the welfare of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the development process and of an equitable distribution of the advantages that process brings.

9. The developing countries should be assured of equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and implementation of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation.

10. The new strategy should improve the framework of the second strategy and respect certain imperatives.

It appears necessary:

(a) To define the strategy for the decade 1980-1990; however, it must be adapted to a longer-term perspective which might reach or even go beyond the year 2000;

(b) To take account of the changes in the world economic situation which have occurred during the past decade and to apply the lessons of the present strategy;

(c) In the same spirit, to take account of the diversity of situations and ensure coherence between economic development and socio-cultural structures;

- (d) To define a realistic strategy which demonstrates a political will;
- (e) To take account of the mutual interests of the various partners in the international community and of the need for coherence between national and international policies;
- (f) To pursue the objective of a better integration of the developing countries in the world economy as full partners;
- (g) To recognize that the developing countries bear the primary responsibility for their own development and for the definition and implementation of policies adapted to that purpose;
- (h) To recognize that these efforts must be accompanied by increased support from all the industrialized countries, irrespective of their economic system, and from the other donor countries;
- (i) To correct the distortions which have appeared during the past decade, giving assistance most particularly to the most disadvantaged social groups and countries;
- (j) To promote co-operation between developing countries.

11. It is essential to mobilize public opinion, both in the developed and in the developing countries, in order to obtain their full commitment to the goals and objectives and the implementation of the present strategy.

D. Japan

[Original: English]

Draft preamble

1. During the past two development decades, the world community has experienced the unfolding of varied phases of political, economic and social changes, all of which will have important bearings on the formulation of the international development strategies. All nations have become much more keenly aware that the existence of poverty and inequity at national and international levels is a threat to the peace and prosperity of the international community, and the aspirations of the developing countries for a more just and equitable economic order are universally accepted. Rising environmental problems and the limited supply of natural resources, especially energy, has led the developed countries in particular to recognize the limits on quantitative growth and thus to put more emphasis on the qualitative aspects of development. In the increasingly interdependent world of today, problems confronting the world economy can hardly be managed by isolated efforts of individual countries. They can only be resolved through concerted international actions entailing mutual responsibility. Co-ordinated efforts by all countries must be launched for the happiness and

well-being of each individual, for the economic and social development of each country, and for the peace and prosperity of the entire world. The International Development Strategy is the framework for such international co-operation efforts.

2. Governments reaffirm their determination to meet the challenge to eliminate poverty and inequity through concerted international efforts which are in conformity with national actions. It is also imperative that national measures not undermine the international efforts.

3. The global strategy must encompass all spheres of economic and social development: industry, agriculture, infrastructure, national resources, trade, finance, employment, education, health, population, environment, science and technology. The interrelationship between the improvement of social fields and economic development are important and complex. It must be recognized that in the long run positive actions in social fields favourably affect the rate of economic growth. Furthermore, in light of evidence of the previous development decades that agricultural and population problems pose serious difficulties in many developing countries, special attention must be paid to these areas. Development and transfer of science and technology also offer significant opportunity for further economic development of all countries.

4. The ultimate objective of development must be the improvement of the living standards and well-being of individuals. Development must, therefore, be designed to ensure the participation of every single individual in the development process and that every individual shares in the benefits of development. Emphasis must be placed on measures to ensure fulfilling the basic minimum needs of low income strata of the population. In so doing, the development of human resources will receive the highest priority.

5. The primary responsibility for the economic and social development of the developing countries rests upon the developing countries themselves, but it is also clear that complementary technical and financial assistance must be given by the developed countries to achieve the desired development goals. In light of difficulties encountered by the low income developing countries, special assistance must be rendered by all donor countries.

6. The international economic order is a dynamic process in which the world economic structure is the subject of constant changes. The economic development of the developing countries must be made a more substantial component of this process. Accordingly, the developed countries should take measures to promote the diversification of the economies of developing countries and to encourage constructive structural change in international economic relations so as to increase over-all economic activity and production of the world.

7. The Governments of the Member countries of the United Nations solemnly adopt the resolution on the international development strategy as the framework of national and international action for the economic and social development of the entire international community.

Suggestions for outline and themes
of the preamble

1. The first part would be a delineation of the following seven themes which seem to be appropriate elements of the preamble:

(a) The strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries. A few words on past performance would be appropriate, particularly in the light of the strategy for the Second Development Decade and the current situation. They would lead to the conclusion that special efforts should be undertaken for the benefit of the poorer, low-growth countries;

(b) The strategy should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order and should aim at the realization of its objectives. The most important element in this respect would be the restructuring of international economic relations;

(c) The existence of interdependence should be recognized. However, true interdependence must be equitable. In order to enhance the equity of interdependence particular attention should be paid to possibilities offered by national and collective self-reliance;

(d) Fulfilment of these objectives requires changes in both developed and developing countries. Those changes would affect patterns of investments, production and consumption. Such changes should also take into account the need to economize on natural resources;

(e) Both developed and developing countries have committed themselves to work for change at the national and international levels in a number of economic and social sectors at a series of major United Nations conferences in the 1970s;

(f) This will to bring about change must be translated in the strategy into firm political commitments to work for the objectives of the strategy;

(g) Such commitments can only be obtained with the full support of public opinion. The need to mobilize this opinion in all countries must consequently be stated.

2. The second part of the preamble would be a statement of the ultimate aim of development on the basis of General Assembly resolution 33/193. It could consist of a single paragraph which would link the preamble to the other parts of the strategy. This paragraph could be formulated as follows:

"Therefore, since the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom, we, the United Nations, adopt this international development strategy for the third development decade."

F. Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

[Original: English]

Some basic elements of a preamble

1. It should be emphasized that the present nature of international economic relations is now in contradiction with the development of the international political and economic situation, with the necessity of maintaining and strengthening peace and of deepening international détente. It is therefore imperative to accelerate considerably the process of the restructuring of international economic relations on a democratic and equitable basis with a view to establishing a new international economic order. It should be based on equity, sovereign equality, a new democratic international division of labour, and on the common interests and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems.

2. The preamble should reflect the determination of all Member States to recognize that the new international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade must be directed towards the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Establishment and Programme of Action of a New International Economic Order, of Assembly resolutions 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation.

3. Concern should be expressed that parts of the developing world have still to suffer from foreign aggression and occupation, that apartheid, racial discrimination, colonialist and neo-colonialist oppression continue to exist and constitute major obstacles to the economic independence of developing countries and a threat to world peace and security. Fundamental prerequisites for a successful implementation of a new international development strategy for the 1980s are the immediate and urgent elimination of all remnants of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid, occupation of territories of other States and all forms of neo-colonialism.

4. The Member States should reiterate their firm determination further to promote and extend the process of international détente in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/155 of 19 December 1977, the Declaration on the Deepening

and Consolidation of International Détente, as the process of détente creates favourable conditions for solving crucial economic problems in the interests of all peoples of the world, including the peoples of the developing countries. It also creates conditions for the development of all countries and peoples, stimulates economic co-operation, opens up the road to diminishing the burdens of military expenditures, to structural changes in the development of the economy in favour of civil branches and, consequently, to increasing consumption by the population. It enables the economies of all countries to proceed more actively to long-term, large-scale forms of economic, scientific and technical co-operation to carry out the economic and social changes in a broader and more consistent way and to implement far-reaching programmes of economic and social development.

5. The cessation of the arms race and the implementation of genuine disarmament are tasks of utmost priority and urgency. It is in the political and economic interests of all peoples and nations of the world to meet this historic challenge. There is a close interrelationship between disarmament and development. Progress in disarmament would contribute considerably to development by permitting States to devote to development purposes an ever greater share of the resources currently used for building up armaments.

6. In order to overcome economic backwardness, poverty, misery, hunger and disease in a historically short time, the developing countries should mobilize their national resources in the first line. This is the decisive prerequisite for an accelerated economic and social growth. The success of the new international development strategy depends primarily on the effective national measures - taking into consideration the specific conditions in every country - for promoting industrialization, developing agriculture, strengthening the public economic sector, training qualified national personnel and implementing other socio-economic changes.

7. To be successful, a new strategy should stress the importance of full sovereignty of the State over its natural resources, control and regulation of the activities of transnational corporations and mobilization of the whole population for the implementation of national development programmes.

8. In accordance with the resolutions of the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Strategy should reaffirm the right to compensation for the exploitation and damages inflicted upon the developing countries through colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

*
* *

Subsequent to the submission by the Chairman of a working paper on basic elements for inclusion in the preamble of the strategy, (see annex II), sponsors of the aforementioned informal paper noted that the following elements contained therein are not included in the note by the Chairman:

- (a) Control over the activities of transnational corporations;
- (b) Promoting industrialization;
- (c) Strengthening public sector;
- (d) Training national personnel;
- (e) Mobilization of broad masses for the implementation of national development programmes.

(The above points could be placed under part VII of the Chairman's paper.)

ANNEX II

Note by the Chairman of the Committee on basic elements for inclusion in the preamble of the new international development strategy a/

- I. Dedication to the fundamental objectives of the Charter of the United Nations
(Annex I b, para. 1; annex I c, para. 1)
- II. Aspirations behind the launching of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
(Annex I b, para. 4, first sentence; annex I c, para. 2)
- III. A review of main developments and trends during the 1970s

Positive aspects

- (a) Search for the new international economic order;
- (b) Emphasis on individual and collective self-reliance among developing countries as an important aspect of international development co-operation;
- (c) Some advancements made in the social field.

Negative aspects

- (a) Retardation of growth prospects of developing countries, increasingly high burden of their external debts, continuance and acceleration of external vulnerability of their economies, growing imbalances in their external payments, deteriorating terms of trade of the developing countries, rising protectionism;
(Annex I b, para. 5)
- (b) Further deterioration in the situation of the least developed and poorest countries, illustration of certain problems of poverty;
(Annex I b, para. 5; annex I c, para. 5 (3), annex I a, para. 1).
- (c) The situation of the world economy in general and the developed countries in particular, slower growth rate, uncertain long-term growth prospects, socially unacceptable level of unemployment, continuing trend of high inflation, monetary instability, etc.;
(Annex I c, para. 5 (2); annex I b, paras. 6 and 7)

a/ Cross-references to different proposals submitted to the informal working group are not exhaustive.

IV. The present difficulty should not deter us in our onward march towards attaining our common goals. They call for more vigorous efforts in the coming decade.

(Annex I c, para. 6; annex I a, para. 8)

V. New international development strategy and new international economic order

The new international development strategy should be used as an effective instrument for implementing and realizing the principles and objectives of the new international economic order.

(Alternately the relevant words from General Assembly resolution 33/193) (Annex I b, paras. 6-8; annex I c, paras. 3 and 8; annex I d, para. 1, annex I e, para. 2)

- (a) Changing the structure of international economic relations; (Annex I b, para. 2, last sentence; annex I c, para. 2)
- (b) Removing inequities and imbalances from the present world economic order;
- (c) Equitable, full and effective participation of developing countries in all matters of international economic co-operation; (Annex I b, para. 2, first sentence; annex I c, para. 9)
- (d) Reiteration of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources; (Annex I b, para. 2; annex I f, para. 7)

VI. International development strategy should aim at promoting the acceleration of the development of the developing countries with a view to reducing disparities, etc.

(Annex I b, para. 9; annex I c, para. 8)

VII. Primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests on themselves but their efforts need to be supported by international action.

(Annex I b, para. 10; annex I c, para. 10 (5 and 6); annex I d, para. 5)

VIII. One of the objectives of the Strategy should be a broad attack on poverty. This will call for measures both in economic and social fields. Creation of necessary external environment by progressing towards the goal of establishing a new international economic order and structural changes both at the national and international levels. The strategy should aim at bringing about equity both within nations and among nations. This will above all call for structural changes both at the national and international levels. The structural changes at the national level will include:

- (a) Changes in social and economic institutions;
- (b) Income redistribution;
- (c) Conferring benefits on the poorest and the underprivileged;
- (d) Mass participation in the process of development;
- (e) Mobilization of human resources including integration of women and youth in the process of development;
- (f) Provision of employment.
(Annex I c, para. 8; annex I d, para. 4)

IX. Well-being of the individual is the ultimate aim of development; importance of promoting human dignity in the process of development.
(Annex I c, para. 2)

X. Interdependence

- (a) International development strategy to be launched in the spirit of mutual interest and international solidarity and co-operation among all nations
(Annex I f, para. 1, last part; annex I a, para. 10, point 4; annex I b, para. 2)

Alternatively the words in Assembly resolution 33/193 can be used: "Should be a vast undertaking involving the entire international community for the promotion of international co-operation for development."

- (b) Development of the developing countries will contribute to the solution of some of the problems of the world economy, particularly the developed market economies (words to be taken from resolution 33/193; annex I b, para. 5, last two sentences);
- (c) Importance of bringing about far-reaching changes in the structure of world production; adjustment process;
- (d) Interdependence to be seen as an evolving concept and in a dynamic context. Genuine interdependence can be achieved only if it is equitable and conceived in the context of the world economic order in the process of restructuring (annex I e, para. 3);
- (e) Bringing about changes in the life-style and pattern of consumption;
- (f) Economizing natural resources.

XI. Interrelationships

Development activities in one area or action in a particular sector should not have a negative effect but reinforce that in other areas or sectors (annex I a, para. 2; annex I d, para. 3; annex I b, para. 12)

XII. Political factors for development

All countries should do their utmost to contribute to the improvement of political environment for development:

- (a) Mention of political problems constituting obstacles to development;
- (b) Reiteration of some of the fundamental principles governing relations among States (annex I b, para. 15 and first part of para. 16; a large part of annex I f);
- (c) Disarmament and development (annex I b, second part of para. 16; annex I f, para. 5).

XIII. Mobilization of public opinion (annex I b, para. 17; annex I c, para. 11; annex I e, para. 7)

XIV. National and collective self-reliance

- (a) An instrument for establishing the new international economic order;
- (b) A crucial aspect of the concept of interdependence (annex I e, para. 3);
- (c) Its role in accelerating development of the developing countries (see also the last point of annex I b, para. 10).

XV. Differentiation (annex I b, paras. 13 and 14; also in annex I c)

XVI. Last paragraph of the preamble

- (a) Declaration of the 1980s as the Third United Nations Decade;
- (b) Adoption of an international development strategy for the Decade;
- (c) Member States subscribing to the goals and objectives of the Strategy and declaring their political will to undertake commitments for adopting policy measures for realizing these goals and objectives. (annex I b, para. 18; annex I a, last para.; annex I d, last para.; annex I e, last para.)

ANNEX III

Summaries of statements made in the general debate at the first session of the Committee

Algeria

1. The representative of Algeria stated that the international economic context in which the second International Development Strategy had been adopted in 1970 was no longer the same, but added that it must be acknowledged that the system which had prevailed at that time had hardly changed at all and that its effects were more flagrant than ever.
2. Indeed it had become clear that the obstacles to development consisted primarily in the perpetuation of structures of domination and dependence inherited from the colonial era. In fact, the economic structures of the majority of third world countries had often been designed to meet the needs of the economic growth of developed countries, not those of their own populations.
3. In other words, the extroversion, dislocation and unsuitability of the economic and social structures of many developing countries - and hence, the difficulties they encountered in reorienting their economies in accordance with their internal needs - were merely the epiphenomena and by-products of unequal trade mechanisms.
4. That was the reason why the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI)) stressed the importance of radical structural reforms of international economic and trade relations. Such reforms which were currently recognized as a necessity by everyone, should be the primary new dimension of the future strategy.
5. While the central element of the second International Development Strategy was based on the implicit assumption that the economic growth of developed countries would, under the existing system, be transmitted to the developing countries by the machinery of trade, the transfer of technology and the financing of development, texts on the new international economic order emphasized first and foremost the need to take steps aimed at mitigating the excessive economic dependence of developing countries.
6. Therefore, the objective of the strategy would not be achieved unless the latter permitted the genuine attainment of the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the improvement of the terms of trade of the developing countries, and appropriate reform of the international monetary system and the reorganization of the existing world division of labour in the field of industrial production.

7. Furthermore, also as part of the strategy for the next decade in the broad sense, the relations between developed and developing countries must be codified, particularly in the case of the activities of transnational corporations and restrictive business practices.
8. Moreover, measures such as those included in the existing strategy, whether they concerned official development assistance or preferential treatment in respect of trade and technology, even if they were auxiliary in nature, were equally essential in view of the imbalance between the economies of the developed and the developing countries.
9. That was the general framework in which the third strategy should be prepared. The main task consisted in giving operational content to the objectives of the new international economic order. That was a political task inasmuch as it was based not on an extrapolation from past trends, but on the development requirements of the developing countries in terms of structural changes in the world economy and in international economic relations.
10. Genuine development also required that changes be made by both developed and developing countries.
11. Growth plans based on the excessive exploitation of natural resources must be reconsidered for the sake of increased development. In more concrete terms, the developed countries were duty-bound to effect profound changes in their production and consumption structures and in their way of allocating and utilizing human and material resources.
12. The developing countries must carry out structural reforms in the economic and social fields, according to the characteristics of each country. The social aspect of development should be a basic factor of governmental policy and should be reflected in national development plans.
13. However, taking into account the principle of each State's freedom to choose its own type of economic and social development, the strategy should not propose a fixed model for development but should rather merely set forth guidelines to serve as a basis for the sovereign policy of Governments.

Argentina

1. The representative of Argentina stated that most of the principles and objectives of the new international economic order had permanent validity or were long term objectives. Therefore, it was necessary for their implementation to establish for each of these principles and objectives quantitative or time-bound targets and corresponding policy measures to be implemented within the next ten years. This was the fundamental substance of the strategy. In future documentation, the Secretariat should elaborate with respect to this central question.
2. The new strategy and the new international economic order were not conceived as alternative approaches to achieve development. Both were guided towards the same objective. Both implied the realization of structural changes, either with the goal that international economic relations between developing and developed countries would become more equitable or with the purpose of attaining collective self-reliance among developing countries.
3. Latin American countries in the SELA meeting in Caracas and later the Group of 77 in Arusha had condemned the concepts of the "basic needs strategy" and "graduation" as totally incompatible with the requirements and aspirations of the developing countries. The concept of graduation was rejected because it went against the fundamental unity of the developing world. As far as the "basic needs" strategy was concerned, the reasons of the rejection were clear: it was not acceptable that, in response to the just claims of the developing countries for structural changes and more justice in the international scene, the developed countries should give them internal policy recipes on how to govern their own countries. The basic debate, according to the representative, was not the internal distribution of wealth or income, but the international distribution of the benefits derived from the world economy.
4. With regard to the possibility that the strategy could contain some quantitative indicator to measure the degree of social development in principle it could only have a limited usefulness. Argentina, however, was willing to study the possibility of having such an indicator to reflect the "quality of life", and to analyze the role that such an indicator could play in the new strategy. The Secretariat could provide the Committee with valuable technical assistance in this question.
5. The Strategy should contribute to making it possible for equality of opportunities to be as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals within a nation.

Australia

1. The representative of Australia stated that negotiations should enable the Committee to identify realistically the broad objectives of the development process and the most effective means of accelerating the development of developing

countries. This should be done in a way which would promote the widest possible distribution of the benefits of that development. The international development strategy should aim at achieving improvements in living standards that were substantial, widespread and sustainable in the context of a more open, equitable and co-operative international economic order.

2. The strategy should be a readable document if it is to make an impact on public opinion and not be over-loaded with references to past resolutions.

3. The strategy should have an impact on policy makers in the executive and legislative branches of government. It would be judged by Governments as worthy of support and commitment to the extent that it was seen as putting forward realistic and relevant proposals. These terms, realistic and relevant, were subjective. Difficult political judgements would be required in formulating a text which truly balanced the interest of all concerned.

4. In drafting the strategy the Committee would have to be continually alert to the need to avoid crossing the invisible line between issues which can be regarded as the legitimate concern of the Committee and those which were the prerogative of national Governments. National objectives, plans and policies would determine the success of development efforts. The international community must continue to support these national efforts.

5. As the work of this Committee proceeded the Committee would continually face, in the discussion of almost every sector, the question of the balance to be struck between proposals relating to internal and external measures. This was obviously a sensitive issue, but one which the Committee should acknowledge and reconcile.

6. Many speakers had referred to the issue of interdependence. The Committee had heard this term used in two separate contexts. Some referred to the interdependence of issues, while others emphasized the interdependence of nations. Both sets of issues were important. Both would need to be reflected in the strategy. Projections for one sector must be related to the proposals and projections for other sectors. Account would have to be taken of the complex interrelationships between economies between developing countries at their different levels of development, and between developed and developing countries.

7. As regards sectoral measures, a high priority should be placed on agricultural and food production and on measures in the fields of energy, population and employment. The statement by the Chairman of the Group of 77, that development was indivisible and that progress should be both economic and social, was welcomed by the representative.

8. Special importance should be placed on the contribution which can be made at the regional level. A global strategy should be built on and reflect regional experience. As a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Australia looked forward in particular to the presentation of the proposals and ideas which were being developed by ESCAP.

9. The record of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade suggested that it might be unrealistic to place too much emphasis on specific targets - whether time-bound or not. Targets would be useful as indicating a desired level of purpose. Their value should not be put at much higher than that. The Australian delegation would tend to view the question of targets in a somewhat sceptical fashion and would prefer that they not assume any critical importance in the drafting of the strategy text.

10. Despite the rather sorry over-all record of the second strategy, a number of developing countries had made good progress over the last decade. There was every reason to feel optimistic about the prospects for the 1980s. The record also showed that a large number of countries had made minimal progress in the last Development Decade. One of the most important challenges lay in trying to devise measures for the strategy which would give the poorer countries some hope of achieving real and sustainable progress.

Bangladesh

1. The representative of Bangladesh said that, although the experience of the International Development Strategy of the Second United Nations Development Decade had strengthened the ability of the world community to identify and recognize fundamental problems, it had also painfully revealed that the strategy had no real answer to the problems of mass poverty and mass unemployment or to the eradication of disparities both between and within nations. Ad hoc solutions and short-term remedies which were arrived at after frustratingly protracted negotiations were essentially directed at the preservation of a system which itself was at fault and tended to perpetuate the inequities of the existing system, according to the representative. That was why a request had been made midway through the current decade for a total restructuring of world economic relations.

2. The new development strategy must draw upon the decisions of the international community at sessions and meetings of the General Assembly, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and at various United Nations conferences, particularly decisions concerning the establishment of the new international economic order.

3. The following elements must constitute part of any global plan: first, the satisfaction of basic human needs of populations, particularly in the poorest countries, through the eradication of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy; second, the harnessing and mobilization of vast human resources, particularly those of developing countries for productive purposes; and third, the transformation of socio-economic structures in developing countries, with particular emphasis on agrarian and rural development through greater decentralization at the grass-roots level, to ensure the widest participation in the decision-making process.

4. The fourth factor was the need for strengthening the capacity of the developing countries for individual and collective self-sufficiency through increased co-operation in the economic and other fields; fifth, the laying of special and adequate emphasis on the role and status of women and on their full participation in the national development and decision-making process; sixth, the elimination of wasteful use of resources, including mounting expenditures on armaments; and seventh, the application of science and technology to identify, select and manage future technology, building institutions adapted to indigenous technology and the transfer of appropriate technological processes.

5. The eighth factor was the redefinition of international policies governing the transfer of resources in real terms, with particular attention to the needs of the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries. Measures requiring exploration for the flow of resources would include exploitation of sea-bed resources. The ninth factor would be the improvement of the export earning potential of the developing countries through an expansion of trade with each other, as well as improved access to the markets of the developed countries through a progressive liberalization of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and facilitation of the semi-manufactures goods.

6. The tenth and last factor would be increasing the availability of and access to foodstuffs through appropriate structural transformation and technological innovation. The expansion of international co-operation in the field of energy resources through policy measures and institutional arrangements would also be required.

Bulgaria

1. The representative of Bulgaria said that his country highly valued the need for elaborating a new strategy which would be conducive to accelerating the socio-economic development of the developing countries. Given the complicated and complex character of the problems which ought to be given a place in the new strategy as well as the multitude of economic aims and interests of individual countries, however, certain doubts should be expressed regarding the strategy's effectiveness, if it did not allow a proper place for the basic progressive provisions laid down in the United Nations documents on the establishment of the new international economic order.

2. The new strategy should concentrate on all the positive elements in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX)). The implementation of the progressive provisions laid out in those and other United Nations documents should constitute the basis of the new international development strategy. In this respect, foremost consideration should be given to the strengthening of economic independence of the developing countries and the expansion of national sovereignty over their natural resources.

3. An important goal of the new international development strategy should be the elaboration of such norms of international economic relations which would guarantee the developing countries protection against exploitation and interference in their internal affairs. It would be a substantial flaw of the strategy to make no provision for the implementation in practice of measures to overcome the sequels of colonialism and the neo-colonialist policies of the former rulers of the developing countries.

4. The new strategy should promote the affirmation and refinement of planning principles and mechanisms in the national economies and should contain practical measures based on national plans of developing countries. It was of particular importance in the preparation of the strategy not to allow the issues to be limited to a simple enumeration of qualitative indices. The new document should represent a broad programme for political, economic and social actions of a progressive nature which could be carried out on national and international levels with a view to successfully resolving the most acute socio-economic problems of world-wide importance.

5. Taking into account the fact that economic growth did not lead in all cases to a betterment of the social conditions of all members of society, it has become important that the results of the economic development envisaged in the strategy be directed towards solving the social problems and, above all, towards improving the living standard and well-being of the working people.

6. Decisively important for the successful fulfilment of the programmes for development was the mobilization of internal resources and efforts as well as the mutual co-operation among developing countries at regional and international levels.

7. One of the most important tasks of the third development decade resided in the necessity to draw the population in ever larger numbers to participate in the solution of pressing problems of socio-economic development. Due attention should be paid to the active use of human resources in the expanding national production forces so as to achieve higher rates of economic growth.

8. It was necessary to draw a realistic account of the fact that any strategy and programme for development would remain in many respects just a piece of paper as long as the world had not been saved from the threat of war, aggression and the continuing arms race. To halt the arms race and undertake practical measures for disarmament was of paramount importance, not only for ensuring and strengthening peace and international security, but also for accelerating the socio-economic development of all countries, including the developing ones. There could be no doubt that the tremendous non-productive expenditures wasted on armaments represented an important reserve, a major portion of which could and should be used for the aims of development.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

1. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that the strategy should not simply enumerate quantitative indicators; it should rather be a broad programme of progressive political, social and economic measures that could be implemented at the national and international levels for the purpose of solving the most acute social and economic problems facing the world. Accordingly, it must be built upon pragmatic appraisals of the international political climate and the progress being made in development; it must be future-oriented and contain reliable indicators, specific goals and methods for achieving them.

2. The strategy for the next decade should definitely encompass provisions on the new international economic order in keeping with the basic interests of the developing countries and, in particular, with the provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-V), and 3281 (XXIX)).

3. In the elaboration of the strategy, special attention should be given to establishing goals which embraced both internal and external development factors.

4. As the experience of world development shows, it is important to ensure the implementation at the national level, bearing in mind each country's particular situation, of such measures as far-reaching social and economic reforms; improvements in budgetary and tax legislation directed towards drastically changing the system of distribution of national wealth so as to further the interests of working masses; the creation and strengthening of State and co-operative economic sectors; the introduction of planning principles in economic management; the creation and development of vital national branches of industry as a reliable source of resource accumulation; effective legislation to regulate the activities of foreign private capital; strong measures to prevent capital outflow; organization of the training of highly qualified national cadres; measures to combat the "brain drain" and the introduction of government planning in the economic and social spheres.

5. Specific measures at the multilateral level should include the following:

(a) Measures to ensure a steady flow of trade based primarily on the principles of equal rights, non-discrimination and mutual benefit. In this field, the problems of pricing, regulation of the raw-materials market, and raw-materials processing and transport as well as financing problems must be solved as a matter of priority;

(b) Measures to promote the industrialization of the developing countries. Such measures should, in particular, call for the expansion of markets for the goods of developing countries and the acquisition and application of advanced technology.

(c) The radical restructuring of the international currency system so that it would facilitate rather than inhibit the accelerated development of the developing countries.

6. However, these and other possible measures within the framework of the new strategy could bring about the desired results only if that strategy were based on development concepts that were scientifically sound and in keeping with the genuine interests of the broad masses in the developing countries. Combating inflation, for example, by reducing the rate of economic development would inevitably lead to stagnation in the economic development of the developing countries.

7. The Delegation of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic could not subscribe to the thesis that the development of agriculture was the only reliable road to accelerated development of the developing countries and that it should be the main direction taken by these countries in the 1980s. This approach would only lead to one-sided development and would not solve the basic problems of the social and economic development of developing countries.

8. On the role of so-called "basic needs" in social and economic development, undue emphasis on certain aspects of this concept could hinder the implementation in the developing countries of broad programmes of social and economic change aimed at ensuring their all-round economic growth and scientific, technological and cultural development.

9. Social development questions occupied a prominent place in the new strategy. In that connexion, document A/AC.196/7/Add.1 contained a decision adopted by a vote that did not represent the unanimous view of the Commission for Social Development. A large number of countries, including the socialist countries, objected to its adoption on the grounds that it reflected a one-sided approach to development goals, tasks and methods in the social field and did not take account of the experience of a number of countries that were successfully effecting important progressive changes in this field.

10. In conclusion, it was essential to place special emphasis on the fact that the main prerequisite for the success of the new strategy was lasting peace on earth and the further strengthening of détente - something that should be reflected in the Committee's document. Peace and détente could be secured only through broad, effective, unceasing effort by the entire world community and the strategy must be a part of that effort.

Canada

The representative of Canada stated that:

(a) A new international development strategy should support and ensure progress toward global goals leading to a more just and equitable society;

- (b) While providing a 10-year framework it should serve as a management tool for decision makers and policy planners;
- (c) It should furthermore recognize fully global interdependence and, in particular, the concept of mutual interest;
- (d) The strategy must address as an important priority the problem of world poverty assigning high priority to the basic needs of people;
- (e) National plans of developing countries and aid strategies of donor States should take full account of the priorities identified in a new international development strategy;
- (f) The strategy should be comprehensive, considering the full complex of issues and obstacles affecting international development;
- (g) It should clearly identify sectoral priorities (agriculture, energy, industrialization, environment) taking into account the diverse conditions characterizing developing countries;
- (h) It should encourage a more equitable arrangement for burden sharing among donor nations.
- (i) The role of the private sector in the strategy should be emphasized;
- (j) The strategy should avoid time-bound quantitative targets of a generalized nature. Emphasis should be placed on qualitative targets expressed in functional terms including, inter alia, malnutrition, infant mortality and basic literacy;
- (k) The strategy should have public appeal and raise public awareness;
- (l) The strategy should be succinct and to the point.

China

1. The representative of China said that since the sixth special session of the General Assembly the developing countries had made a persistent effort in opposing international exploitation and control, developing their own national economy and establishing a new international economic order. Quite a few developed countries had expressed their willingness to engage in serious dialogue with the developing countries. They had put forward and adopted a number of measures aimed at strengthening economic and technical co-operation with the developing countries, which had become a positive element in the present international relations. Regretfully, however, the struggle to break up the old international economic relations and establish the new international economic order had not made substantive progress and the resolutions adopted at the sixth special session of

the General Assembly and at the many important conferences held thereafter had not been implemented in earnest. The formulation of the third international development strategy should become an important component of the continuing struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

2. The new international development strategy should first of all reflect the new situation in the international economic sphere. Since the sixth special session of the General Assembly the developing countries had put forth a series of correct principles and made many reasonable propositions and recommendations in many specific areas, including numerous positive and feasible quantitative and qualitative targets. Some developed countries had lent their support to certain measures designed to facilitate the development of the developing countries. All these should be embodied in the new international development strategy so as to give it a new content. Attention should be paid to enrich the new international development strategy on a continuous basis with new ideas and measures in the light of the new developments in the international economic situation to promote the development of the developing countries and to establish new international economic relations.

3. The promotion of the economic development of the developing countries, where 80 per cent of the world population lives, and the improvement of their living conditions should serve as the basic point of departure of the new international development strategy. That of the least developed countries and the improvement of the living conditions of the people in these countries had already become the urgent task of the international community, relying mainly on the developing countries themselves. At the same time, the expansion of economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries on a global, regional and bilateral basis should be supported to promote their collective self-reliance and strengthen their unity. All these were the most reliable internal conditions for and determinant of the development of the developing countries. The Chinese delegation also attached importance to the role the developed countries should and can play in the development process. Their contribution to development could not only benefit the developing countries, but also the developed countries themselves. However, if "global economic growth" were viewed as a prerequisite for the economic growth of the developing countries, it would essentially imply that the economic growth of the developing countries was subservient to that of the developed countries.

4. In formulating the new international development strategy the principle of respect for sovereignty must be emphasized. This principle should be embodied in all specific provisions of the whole strategy. As regards the relationship between international and national measures in the strategy, those to be adopted at the international level should be the main concern; that is, how to create favourable external conditions for the development of the national economy of the developing countries in accordance with the fundamental norms of international relations and the principles of the establishment of the new international economic order. Of course, provision for necessary national measures was also in keeping with the purpose of the strategy, but in no way should national measures be taken as preconditions for the adoption of international measures, or arbitrarily stipulate that only when some national measures had been adopted would the developed countries adopt corresponding international measures. This was obviously an infringement on the sovereignty of the developing countries and was not in keeping with the principles of the establishment of a new international economic order.

5. The economic development of the developing countries required a peaceful and stable international environment. To this end, the developing countries must safeguard their political independence and national sovereignty and wage an unflinching struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and hegemonism. Some developing countries in their statements had expressed the view that in the new international development strategy, reference should be made to a link between development and peace, security and disarmament. The Chinese delegation understood their position on this matter. As for the view adopted by persons asserting that development depends upon détente and disarmament, it was not without ulterior motives. In order to ensure a peaceful and stable international environment for the developing countries to develop their national economy, the people of China, like peoples of all countries of the world, stood for the realization of genuine détente but were against sham détente designed to cover up aggression and expansion; they stood for the realization of genuine disarmament but were against sham disarmament designed to cover up arms expansion.

6. The establishment of a new international economic order was the urgent desire of the numerous developing countries. It had become an irresistible trend of history. It also had the support of a number of developed countries. The Chinese delegation was optimistic about the eventual formulation of an international development strategy that would enhance the development of the developing countries.

7. China was a developing socialist country now going through a new stage of development. The people of China were determined to build their country into a strong modernized socialist country by the end of this century by relying mainly on their own strength and by strengthening economic and technical co-operation with other countries. They were determined to work hard with other developing countries and all other countries wishing to co-operate with them on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit, and to make their share of contribution to the formulation of a new development strategy which would facilitate the economic development of the developing countries and would promote a sustained economic growth for the whole world and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Cuba

1. The representative of Cuba said that it was well known that there had been no practical, positive results in developing countries from United Nations meetings on development held in the last few years. The economic situation in these countries had been exacerbated by a number of factors, including inflation, the negative effects of transnational corporations, tariff barriers and the failure of the Tokyo Round negotiations.

2. The Group of 77 developing countries had called for radical restructuring to solve these problems. However, there had been no real results of this decision.

3. In the last seven years, the developing countries had had vastly to increase their foreign debts. Under the present circumstances, there could be no real improvement in the economic situation of the developing countries, or in eliminating such problems as poverty, hunger or illiteracy.

4. Developing countries must be able to rely on the strategy for the third development decade.

5. The International Development Strategy for the Second Decade had been confined basically to the establishment of quantitative goals for growth. The growth and financing objectives set in that Strategy had not been realistic, because no account had been taken of the very real difficulty of attaining them, due primarily to the lack of political will on the part of the majority of capitalist developed countries.

6. There had also been a lack of political will on the part of the developed countries in carrying out the strategy's goals. It was not enough to lay down quantitative goals.

7. The new strategy must be a radical departure. It must lay down specific targets and objectives and provide for genuine structural changes, especially in the areas of economic and technical progress. Development must be mutually beneficial, and provisions of the new strategy must respect national sovereignty.

8. Elements of such a strategy, according to the Cuban delegation, should include structural changes for social progress, a better use of human resources and the use of a revitalized planning. Colonialism, foreign domination, racism and apartheid must be eliminated as a prerequisite to development.

9. The relations between States with different social and economic systems should be strengthened. Among other goals, world trade should be liberalized and world production, especially the agricultural production of the developing countries, should be increased. The transfer of resources must be assured on a predictable, continuing basis. Technology should be provided and the "brain drain" should be eliminated. Also, part of the resources now used for military expenditures should be used for development in the developing countries.

Czechoslovakia

1. The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the new international development strategy should be comprehensive and should reflect the interrelation between external and internal conditions of development. The following principles should already be taken into consideration in its preamble.

2. First, the new international development strategy should duly take into account the broader context of economic development and international political conditions, the safeguarding of peace, international détente and disarmament.

The safeguarding of peace represented the most fundamental prerequisite of economic and social development. The progress of the process of international détente influenced significantly the conditions of international economic co-operation, as well as the possibilities for the development of the developing countries themselves. A halt to the arms race and the release of the resources thus saved would make a great contribution to the economic development of the developing countries. There was no doubt that the implementation of the initiatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the field of disarmament submitted in United Nations bodies would greatly contribute to the attainment of that objective.

3. Second, the new strategy should be based on the complex of internationally agreed measures, particularly on the progressive principles and proposals contained in the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX), and other progressive resolutions adopted within the United Nations.

4. Without a fundamental restructuring of the system of international economic relations, which had its roots in the colonial past and still served primarily the interests of imperialist countries and international monopolies, the developing countries as a whole could not rid themselves of the burden of losses caused by the exploitation of their human and natural resources, reach the objectives of their socio-economic development and assume an equal position within the world economic system.

5. The new strategy should contain an outline of proposals for internal economic and social reforms that would most effectively result in speedy economic development, in the strengthening of the economic independence and the resolution of the most urgent problems of the developing countries, such as unemployment, starvation and malnutrition. The representative stated that when, for instance, the goals set forth in the Lima Declaration or the question of resolving the food problem are taken into account, then it is evident how necessary it is that the position of the developing countries in world economy be radically changed and that the growth of their economies as well as their structural changes proceed at a faster rate than heretofore.

6. Such a task could not possibly be fulfilled without significant internal institutional changes in the developing countries themselves. In order to achieve a higher degree of mobilization of internal resources, on which the developing countries would strive to base their development in the first place, and a speedy implementation of structural changes, it would be necessary to strengthen, in particular, the public sector, to promote industrialization, to deepen the planning activities, to introduce progressive agrarian reforms and other socio-economic changes which guaranteed permanent sovereignty over natural resources and control of the activities of transnational corporations.

7. Fourth, since the new strategy would include objectives such as the implementation of far-reaching changes in the structure of production, not to mention the goal set in the Lima Declaration to increase by the year 2000 the share of the developing countries in world industrial output to 25 per cent, it must be considered whether the strategy for the 1980s should not be incorporated into a broader framework of development perspectives to the end of this century.

8. Fifth, in the preparation of a new development strategy, it was necessary to proceed from a comprehensive evaluation of the true causes of the difficulties and obstacles in the development of the developing countries and in international economic co-operation. Colonialism, racial discrimination and all forms of neo-colonialism constituted the major obstacles to the development of developing countries and a serious threat to world peace and international serenity. Inflation, the disintegration of the monetary system, the cyclic crisis and chaos in international trade were products of capitalism and were being transferred to the developing countries causing them grave damage.

9. It was difficult to accept the idea of "interdependence" of countries or groups of countries, from which the new strategy should proceed. It referred, in fact, to the effort to preserve status quo and meant the inequity in the international economic relations characterized by commercial, financial, technological and other kinds of dependence of the developing countries on industrially advanced capitalist countries. In order to create relations of mutual co-operation of equal partners, it was important to change radically the participation of developing countries in the international division of labour and to eliminate the colonial and neo-colonial modes of international economic relations. To this end, progressive principles should be implemented relating to the restructuring of the entire complex of international economic relations on equal democratic and mutual beneficial basis.

Ecuador

1. The representative of Ecuador said that the economic and social objectives of the strategy should be complementary: they should focus on higher growth rates with increased production in order to absorb more manpower, should create the economic infrastructure needed for internal development, should generate sources of savings for investment and should promote the diversification of exports. Therefore, economic and social development policies should be coherent, they should be set within a time framework and should be geared in a comprehensive and balanced manner, to the goals and priorities of the developing countries.

2. The strategy should focus on reducing the gap between the rich and poor countries, in other words, on eliminating international economic injustices such as the imbalance in the terms of trade, the difficulty in gaining access to the markets of developed countries, price fluctuations, the effects of inflation, the resurgence of protectionism and restrictive practices in the transfer of technology and of resources in real terms.

3. Since there was no single model for development, no formula could be prescribed as a general prerequisite for international co-operation. All peoples, jealous of their sovereignty, had been implementing their own programmes of social justice, since before the founding of the United Nations. Ecuador had begun its own revolutionary process in the social order at the end of the nineteenth century, and since then had been striving to improve the living conditions of its farmers and workers in terms of education, health, food, housing, clothing and job opportunities, with complete respect for human rights and the exercise of freedom. However, all those aims, which ultimately constituted national justice, could not be fully achieved without international justice. A just world is not one in which the rich countries or transnational corporations set the prices of what they bought from and sold to the developing countries. Nor could international inflation be attributed to the oil-exporting countries. On the contrary, the causes of world inflation must be sought in the chronic national deficits of the major economies, in astronomical defence spending and in currency instability.

4. However, all peoples must participate in world unity, for they were all travelling together on space ship Earth. Accordingly, both the industrialized countries with market economies and the industrialized countries of the socialist world must share the human duty to co-operate openly with the world's majority of poor peoples, all of whom were at different stages in the development process.

5. There were a number of reasons why the United Nations could view the next decade with cautious optimism, for example, the recent decision to establish the Common Fund and the consensus reached on three occasions in the Committee of the Whole in the first three months of the current year concerning the transfer of resources, the constitution of UNIDO and problems of agriculture and food.

6. The international community might be on the path towards a more just international order, in a decade of genuine development for all mankind.

Egypt

1. The representative of Egypt said that a new international development strategy should be instrumental in realizing the new international economic order.

2. Unlike the two previous strategies which had sought merely to ameliorate the lot of developing countries within the established international economic system and its particular patterns of relations, the third development strategy was actually being formulated at a time when the world had experienced dramatic changes, particularly in the economic sphere. The underlying assumptions of the second international development strategy - namely, that steady economic growth on the post-World War II pattern would continue within the developed countries and that, through improvements in aid, trade and technological transfer, this growth would have a positive effect on the developing world - are no longer valid because the international economic system to which they relate no longer exists.

3. The programme of action for establishing a new international economic order was adopted almost five years ago. To this day, little headway had been achieved towards the realization of the new international economic order.
4. The vital importance of the third international development strategy lay in its being conceived as an instrument for the restructuring of the pattern of international economic relations within the context of realizing the new international economic order.
5. Egypt's delegation subscribed fully to the spirit and letter of the statement of the Chairman of the Group of 77. In this context, the representative wished to emphasize some aspects of the strategy to which his delegation attached particular importance.
6. One of the main purposes of the new strategy was clearly stated in the General Assembly resolution 33/193, namely, "to promote the development of developing countries". If such a development were to be real, it should be a progressively self-sustaining development. To accomplish this objective the bulk of investments, whether domestic or foreign, should be directed towards the productive sectors of developing countries. The rapid expansion of the productive sectors was necessary to improve the standard of living of developing countries, thereby providing the population with its basic needs. On the other hand, concentrating official development assistance in the service sector would lead to the false impression that the economy was growing at a higher rate than it actually was, in more real terms (in a substantive manner) than it actually was. Channelling foreign aid into the service sector of developing countries was particularly appealing to donor countries as it was the sector in which such aid quickly and clearly made an impact. Yet without self-sustaining development, gains in this sector could not be sustained.
7. Another crucial aspect was the importance of the role of the external sector in any significant development of the developing countries. Restructuring of relations existing between developing and developed countries could not be fully achieved without substantial changes in the rules and principles governing the movement of trade, technology, money and finance between developing and developed countries.
8. In trade, for example, the recent wave of protectionist measures adopted by developed countries would certainly hamper the structural changes essential to the development of a developing country. Unless measures were taken to eliminate barriers to the exports of developing countries, significant structural changes could not be expected.
9. Concerning the issue of commodities, it would be necessary to go beyond mere price-stabilization to devise measures aimed at promoting the processing of commodities in producing developing countries, and to enhance the participation of these countries in the transport, marketing and distribution of their commodity exports.

10. The new international development strategy also should provide for a coherent and effective international system of financial co-operation for development. At present private capital flows to developing countries were primarily determined by the demand and supply conditions in the developed countries, rather than by the needs of developing countries. On the other hand official aid flows had remained limited in real terms and subject to uncertainties of annual budgetary procedures in the developed donor countries. Moreover, the reform of the international monetary system, supplemented perhaps by the establishment of an effective world monetary authority, had assured an even greater urgency, particularly in view of the current disorder in international monetary arrangements as well as the international adjustment process.

11. Finally, the new international development strategy should take into account the collective self-reliance and technical co-operation among developing countries as a way of modifying the traditional linkage between developed and developing countries. In order to achieve this goal, adequate institutions were required as an important ingredient to analyze common problems such as treatment of foreign investment and international marketing of raw materials and to formulate collective goals and policies.

Finland

1. The representative of Finland stated that, first of all, the exercise of formulating a new international development strategy was a normative one and should not be based on the failures of the past, but rather on lessons drawn from those failures. While the strategy was normative in nature, it should be based on an economically sound perception of interdependencies and interrelationships existing between issues on the one hand and nations on the other. It should address itself to those structural impediments to the economic performance of developing countries which must be eliminated.

2. Secondly, the preamble should be a solemn declaration of commitment by the world community and, at the same time, an introduction to the rest of the strategy. It should mobilize political will for the goals, objectives and measures that follow in the document. It should therefore reflect the importance of economic co-operation in over-all relations between nations. The strategy, in general, and the preamble, in particular, should be so written that they would be perceived morally just by those whose support was called for.

3. Thirdly, since the strategy should be a viable standard for national decision-making in the field of international economic co-operation, it should be seen by decision-makers as a relevant and coherent document. The preamble should include a strong expression of international solidarity in the field of economic relations among nations.

4. In relation to the goals and objectives of the strategy, the international concern in the field of economic co-operation was shifting from measures supportive to the economic performance of nations towards obstacles impeding

that performance. Hence, requirements for a change in the structures are included in nearly all comprehensive international documents from the new international economic order to the Arusha declaration. General Assembly resolution 33/193, which is the basis of the work of the Committee, attempts a balance between these two approaches and therefore, provides a good basis for our further work.

5. In this context, the following points should be emphasized: first, one of the difficult issues is the balance between international measures and domestic policy commitments. It is hard to see how the whole complex issue of development could be dealt with only through measures external to the economies of the developing countries - or, for that matter, only through measures internal to their economies. The solution to that problem must, of course, fully respect the sovereignty of Governments to make their own decisions. A viable strategy should include commitments, international and national, to eliminate circumstances which undermine the dignity and well-being of human beings. A solution could only be found through a joint effort.

6. Secondly, on the question of how to express the goals and targets of the new development strategy, a normative document on the economic relations could hardly be presented in only qualitative terms. From the projections in the documentation submitted to the Committee for Development Planning, one could conclude that it was difficult to produce a picture which would be at the same time comprehensive and internally coherent. In this context, it was important to find the proper balance between the normative and the economic approach.

7. The third issue was the requirement of consistency between the short-term and long-term objectives. Finland had consistently paid attention to the long-term considerations of development, such as the economy of the use of resources, the mobilization of the idle resources, the advantages of finding ecologically sound production processes, etc. This emphasis did not detract from the importance of the justified claims of the developing countries for measures with immediate impact on their development. In such a finite system as our globe, certain long-term conclusions concerning environment were, however, necessary.

8. Fourthly, the new strategy should reflect the problems caused by the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries. It was one of the lessons of the second development strategy that these countries did not benefit from international action unless sufficient attention was paid to structural impediments for their economic development. Since one of the main targets of a new strategy should be the elimination of the worst pockets of poverty, an innovative approach was called for.

9. Finally, the mechanism of review and appraisal was closely linked with the substantive part of the strategy. The greater the emphasis on the structural questions, the stronger the requirements were for the review and implementation machinery, if the internal coherence of the policy measures was to be ensured. The second development strategy had been criticized for the ineffectiveness of

the review and appraisal. There had also been criticism that economic planning had tended to be limited to "crisis management". If added emphasis were given in the new strategy to a gradual and smooth adjustment towards the new structures, the review and appraisal mechanism gained added importance. Since the development strategy by its very nature is a comprehensive document, its review and appraisal mechanism would also have system-wide implications and therefore would be seen as an important part of the North-South dialogue.

France (on behalf of the European Economic Community)

1. The representative of France, after stressing the importance of the first session, said that the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) were prepared to play an active and constructive role in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/193, the spirit and letter of which they had approved.
2. While not wishing to make a detailed evaluation of the Second Decade at the current stage, he noted that a certain number of objectives had not been achieved and that, although certain results had been attained or nearly attained in the aggregate, progress had been very uneven with respect to the various developing countries. Nevertheless, he felt that two positive elements should be stressed on the threshold of the formulation of the strategy: the emergence of a different spirit in the relations between developed and developing countries, placing them in a dialogue basis, and the growing importance of the developing countries in the world economy and their emergence as full responsible partners in international economic relations.
3. The EEC countries believed that the new strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries and should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order as stated in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 33/193. The EEC countries considered the struggle against poverty in all its forms a priority objective both at the international level and within each country.
4. In order to remedy that situation, appropriate action would have to be taken at the international level to orient international aid and co-operation more specifically towards the needs of the poorest countries; similarly, at the national level, it seemed that the final aim of development must be the constant increase of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom.
5. The representative of France stressed that the new strategy should bring about, in the spirit of mutual benefit, far-reaching changes in the structure of world production. By accelerating the development of the developing countries, it should contribute, in a world in which both sides had a better understanding of the interdependence of nations, to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development, and also be supported by such development on the basis of justice, equality and mutual benefit.

6. Within that general framework, he explained the position of the EEC countries on a certain number of problems: (a) the need to envisage the hypothetical growth of the developing countries within the wider context of the future growth of the world economy as a whole; (b) the search for ways to solve the structural problems which, to a great degree, did not depend on the rate of world expansion; (c) firm commitments undertaken by both developed and developing countries and accepted by all in accordance with section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 33/193; (d) awareness of the mutual responsibility of both developed and developing countries in the formulation and implementation of the strategy, it being the responsibility of each developing country to define within the framework of the over-all objectives the development policy most suitable to its own economic situation, socio-economic structure and stage of development; (e) definition of the strategy within a broader time framework than the decade 1980-1990, since the decade must stress objectives envisaged for a longer period of time; (f) recognition of the obvious economic reality of differences existing among developing countries, for the sole purpose of effectively adapting action to economic realities and without seeking to jeopardize the solidarity of those countries; (g) the important role which the developed countries with planned economies could and must play in the strategy; and lastly, the need to distinguish between development and quantitative growth.

7. In conclusion, the representative of France stressed the importance of a pragmatic and realistic approach permitting the creation of an effective tool for development. To that end, the economic perspectives established for the next 20 years and especially the justification for and consistency of their basic premises must be discussed. Furthermore, the strategy must not be rigid, sacrosanct, or unadaptable; it was necessary to provide for a certain flexibility and the possibility of agreed revisions. Lastly, the strategy must be based on voluntary action so that it did not become a mere report on the current situation or a projection of past tendencies. It must be a response to the challenge of the present, and contrary to the existing reality, must assert political will on many unacceptable points within the framework of world economic perspectives and must ensure the real and balanced development of the developing countries.

German Democratic Republic

1. The representative of the German Democratic Republic said that his delegation agreed with the concept of the Group of 77 that the progressive resolutions of the sixth special session of the General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States were the decisive and fundamental basis for a new strategy (Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) and 3281 (XXIX)).

2. The new strategy should be directed, first of all, towards liquidating the major obstacles which the developing countries were facing on the road to economic independence, and to stable, independent economic and social development. Those obstacles included: first, colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and oppression; second, the present structural and inequitable incorporation of developing countries in the world capitalist economy and

in international capitalist economic relations, the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries which insufficiently took into account their interests; third, the limitation of the sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources and economic activities; and fourth, the existing socio-economic and other obstacles in many developing countries.

3. For those reasons, the German Democratic Republic supported demands for the radical restructuring of international capitalist economic relations on an equitable, just and mutually beneficial basis. It advocated effective control and regulation of the activities of transnational corporations as well as subordination of the activities of foreign private capital under the priorities and development programmes of the developing countries.

4. It regarded the full sovereignty of States over their natural resources and economic activities as the core of a new international economic order. It worked for the extension of the process of political détente to all regions of the world and for its further deepening and expansion to the military field.

5. A new strategy should also take into account the long-term vital interests of the broad masses of the peoples in the developing countries. In this connexion, the speaker referred to proposals concerning the carrying out of radical social and economic reforms, on making budgetary and tax legislation more effective, on establishing and consolidating a strong public sector, on fully mobilizing national resources, on taking measures for the prevention of the "brain drain" and of the flow of capital from developing countries to developed capitalist industrialized States.

6. An important prerequisite for the success of the strategy lay in the intensified efforts of all States, especially those with great economic and military potential, to achieve disarmament and to allocate part of the released means for increasing financial assistance to developing countries.

Guinea

1. The representative of Guinea, in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Committee from Africa, said the many ills which had been wrought on the African peoples by imperialism must be borne in mind in planning for the future. Even though the colonial era could now be said to be at an end, the struggling people of the new Africa still looked with admiration on the valiant accomplishments by the people of India under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi, for whom President Ahmed Sékou Touré has a deep respect and consideration.

2. Noting the historical forces of anti-colonialism, there could be no way to prevent the uprising of African peoples who for a century and a half had been exploited, he stated, saying that the Africa of today and tomorrow required that its needs and aspirations be seriously taken into account by all nations. That was especially so at a time when States were gathered to design a new strategy for international development.

3. Regional differences among developing countries should be of foremost consideration in designing the new strategy. Groundwork for special regional strategies was called for by the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)).
4. The upcoming development decade promised to be one of the most decisive for the next 100 years; therefore the new strategy must be considered with particular care, taking full account of the lessons to be learned from the past 25 years of co-operation in social and economic development by the international community.
5. In an analysis of economic factors, a comparison of the distribution of profits from international trade reaped by developed versus developing countries showed a steady increase in the share of the developed countries and a corresponding decline on the part of the developing countries. Of all developing regions, Africa's share of profits from international trade had declined at the greatest rate.
6. To remedy this it would be imperative to implement an indexation of prices. This, a recurrent demand of developing countries, had not yet been accepted, thus further exacerbating the imbalance of trade between wealthy and poorer countries. Gross national product growth rates, along with other critical economic indices, showed the developing countries to be growing at much slower rates than their earnings from exports, even though export growth rates had continued to climb. That demonstrated that the developing countries had not received equitable earnings from their exports.
7. The relationship with developed countries, thus, could best be described as "smothering". Such relationships clearly explained the deep dissatisfaction on the part of developing countries with the practical results of past development strategies.
8. Structural changes were required in order to deal with the problem of imbalance of payments. Commodity trade figures showed that developing countries had been unable to plan their economies adequately because of unpredictable price fluctuations in world markets. The need to address that problem was urgent, particularly in countries where a large percentage of gross national product was dependent on exports. The need was not for charity - any expression in that vein greatly offended the working peoples of Africa and all developing regions.
9. The new strategy should be goal-oriented in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Growth theories which focused only on quantity were inadequate because they lost view of the fact that development was the elimination of obstacles and the creation of new, optimal economic practices.
10. The convulsions of unstable Western economies should not form the basis for planning the growth of the developing countries.
11. Economic planning should not be a matter of projecting growth from present conditions, but of changing the structural relationships that perpetuated disparities in the world economy.

12. Agreeing with statements made by the speaker for the Group of 77, the representative stressed that the growth of developing countries could not be tied to the generosity and the pace of growth of the developed countries.

13. Looking into the future, Africa was liable to be the poorest region in the third development decade if the present inequitable economic framework was allowed to continue. The starting point for change, therefore, should be a structural analysis. Mere targets for the investments of developed countries in the developing countries did not help, but rather worsened dependencies that already existed.

14. A clear structural analysis would enable delegates to identify the qualitative issues and enable States to reduce dependence and create genuine interdependence - not that of the horse to rider, but that of equity and justice.

India

1. The representative of India stated that in formulating a new international development strategy, a series of specific commitments was needed for required changes in international institutions and structures. Only in this manner would the objective of the new international economic order, necessary structural change in international economic relations, be advanced.

2. The setting of suitable goals for domestic and international policy would naturally attract the extended consideration of the Committee. It would address itself chiefly to the latter, for international policy measures were the proper sphere of the international development strategy, as was suggested by the name itself. Targets as in the previous strategy would provide an indispensable benchmark to measure progress. The adoption of targets would also reflect the commitment to take required mutually consistent policy measures. What was important about the strategy was the political commitment it embodied and not merely its technical underpinnings.

3. Regarding domestic policies, there was no disagreement on the need to emphasize development goals aimed at providing direct benefits for people, especially the poor and disadvantaged sections of society. While national experience emphasized these aims, the manner in which national priorities could suitably be reflected in the international development strategy remained delicate. Perhaps the best that the international community could do in this regard would be to indicate certain desirable goals towards which national policy could aim.

4. Another important theme for the international development strategy was that of collective self-reliance among developing countries. At the recent Group of 77 meeting in Arusha, ministers of developing countries underlined the following:

"the vital importance of initiatives which member Governments of the Group of 77 take to accelerate the development and transformation of their economies through the process of collective self-reliance which includes an

intensification of their joint and concerted efforts to mobilise their resources and markets for building a structure of genuine economic inter-dependence and complementarity between their economies."

5. The new international development strategy must incorporate correct perceptions of the nature of interdependence between developed and developing countries. Developing countries were greatly concerned about the persistent crisis in the international economic order with adverse implications for both developed and developing countries. The way out of this crisis did not lie in the short-term restrictive measures which had been adopted by many developed countries. Solutions must be found on the basis of the full mobilization of the productive capacity of all countries. The full participation of the developing countries was imperative, for they could no longer be regarded as peripheral in international economic relationships.

6. Formulation of the new international development strategy provided a suitable opportunity for setting up a sustained dialogue between developed and developing countries on specific programmes of adjustment. Another line of action would be to aim at negotiated transformations leading to positive measures as well as elimination of restrictive measures permitting mutually beneficial solutions to current problems. Certain other practical measures had been suggested, such as setting up an international adjustment assistance fund. Another proposal related to a tax on international trade which would yield funds for aiding the adjustment process. There were possibilities that should be pursued.

7. On the question of targets for the new strategy, they should be higher than the last. The recently concluded meeting of the Committee of the Whole reiterated the 4 per cent target for agricultural growth established for the Second Development Decade (A/34/34 (Part II), para. 18). However, documentation for the Preparatory Committee suggested a lower figure. Backsliding was undesirable, and as a commitment to the higher figure had been made as recently as last month, it might be desirable for the Secretariat to examine the matter once again. Similarly, the Lima target of locating 25 per cent of world industrial capacity in developing countries by the year 2000 did not guide the projections on industrial targets. Yet another target was that by the year 2000 the share of the developing countries in international trade in manufactures should rise to 30 per cent. The Indian delegation was of the view that the Secretariat should examine how this could be reconciled with the targets for growth in industrialization and in exports suggested under the various scenarios.

8. Considering the very low rates of growth of the poorest countries in the current decade, contrary to the targets of the last strategy, and the existence of the core of mass poverty in these countries, there was need for intensive international effort to tackle their problems, such as provided in the scenario of doubling the per capita income of these countries by the year 2000.

9. The documents for the Committee for Development Planning brought out many areas of interrelationships. These studies clearly showed that a lopsided emphasis on one sector at the cost of others, or on domestic factors at the cost of

international measures, denied the very concept of interdependence. It further emphasized that, in spite of the recent criticism to which it had been subjected, the need for accelerated growth must constitute the core of the strategy.

10. The Indian delegation also appreciated the quality of the documentation prepared for consideration of the Preparatory Committee.

Indonesia

1. The representative of Indonesia said that the new strategy should basically be a continuation of the present one, but should incorporate the lessons learned from the past and the changing perceptions of development and of the international economic system. Because of these changing perceptions, the development of the developing countries should no longer be regarded as a by-product of the development of the developed countries and should constitute a major objective of the international development strategy.

2. Indonesia fully shared the views of the Chairman of the Group of 77 regarding the basic framework, objectives and approach of the strategy. Firstly, the new international development strategy should be based on the twin pillars of global interdependence and collective self-reliance of the developing countries. Owing to the current asymmetry of interdependence between developed and developing countries, where only a small share of the value added in world production, processing and marketing accrued to the developing countries, and because of the inequitable operation of the international monetary system, the new international development strategy should redress these imbalances and seek true dynamic interdependence to ensure equal opportunity of development for the developing countries. Parallel and complementary to this concept of genuine global interdependence is the concept of collective self-reliance of developing countries. Only through such co-operation among developing countries could the asymmetric pattern of centre/periphery relations be assuaged. Therefore, the international development strategy should emphasize the importance of closer economic co-operation among developing countries both regionally and subregionally. Furthermore, such co-operation would not only complement efforts and facilitate their mutual development, but would also help the developing countries to play an increasingly important role in decision making at the global level.

3. On the question of external development factors, no one would deny their crucial importance in sustaining and complementing national efforts. It was important to reiterate the need for increasing the flow of external resources to the developing countries on a more predictable, continuous and even more assured basis. Equally important was the improvement of the market structure of primary commodities through the Integrated Programme for Commodities including the Common Fund. It was also imperative that the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries be strengthened if scientific and technological gaps were to be resolved.

4. Another important aspect is the development of new and renewable sources of energy and, regarding this, the new international development strategy should

note specific elements for international co-operation in the development of new sources of energy, taking fully into account the future requirements of the developing countries. Such elements would include an inventory of research activities, world-wide co-ordinated research and development, explicit indication of procedures for the exchange of information and arrangements for international funding.

5. Addressing the question of social development, Indonesia was in agreement with the importance of equitably spreading the benefits of development to all segments of the population and further agreed that this approach had become a major emphasis of their third development plan. However, the representative noted the relevance of the controversy over the imposition of such development policies as they may be regarded as diverting attention from the need to establish the new international economic order. Therefore, the international development strategy should reaffirm the determination of all countries to strive to improve, as rapidly as possible, the levels of living of all their people, and these efforts should be made in the context of priorities, short-term and long-term plans and policies of the individual developing countries.

6. If the desired goal of redressing the present global economic imbalances and of reducing the gap between the developing and the developed countries was to be achieved, the new strategy would have to be based on clearer, more specific and well-quantified targets and commitments.

Jamaica

1. The representative of Jamaica stressed the importance of the emergence of a determined movement by developing countries, aimed at the creation of a new set of relationships in the economic sphere, which would ensure that they move from the traditional position of dependence on the industrialized countries to one in which they could participate fully and equitably in global activity. This movement, aimed at the establishment of the new international economic order, stood along with the process of decolonization as the major political force of this century.
2. While it was recognized that such changes would not come overnight, the developing countries felt a justifiable sense of deep frustration and disappointment at the lack of progress in this matter. There was now a pervasive uncertainty which had infected the international community in the face of the deep-rooted difficulties in the working of the global economy.
3. The strategy must be a vehicle for moving the global community forward on a path which would lead to the achievement of a just and equitable society and must be fundamental and far-reaching. The opening words of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI)) should be recalled as they represented the central purpose of the strategy and must be the basis of the strategy.
4. The Jamaican delegation wished to put forward its views as to the relationship between the strategy and the new international economic order. The planning process must rest on an analysis of the resources, the circumstances and the problems of the community with which it was concerned. Out of this must come a determination of the over-all goals and the nature of the society which one seeks to create. Specific policies must be outlined and programmes and projects with appropriate targets and time-tables must be fashioned. There must be effective systems for the monitoring and evaluation of progress.
5. The international development strategy must be the means of giving direction and drive towards the establishment of the new international economic order and providing more precision and better articulation and balance to that exercise. The achievement of these goals would call for significant growth of the economies of developing countries and a considerable expansion of their participation in global economic activity. It must also seek to strengthen and make more stable and more dynamic the international economic system as a whole, and it must ensure the narrowing of the gap in incomes between developed and developing countries.
6. The strategy must address directly the implementation of the new international economic order which had as its central theme the restructuring of the international economic system and the removal of such obstacles and inequities.
7. The strategy should, therefore, give particular attention to issues such as achieving greater equity in external trade, access to markets, industrialization, the international distribution of labour, transfer of resources and the need for a more effective framework for international financial co-operation.

8. A major area of attention in the strategy should be collective self-reliance on the part of developing countries which could be enhanced through economic co-operation among themselves. The strengthening of such co-operation should have far-reaching beneficial effects on the economies of developing countries and indeed on the position of all countries and of the system as a whole. Special attention must also be given to the situation of the least developed countries.

9. The representative stated that it was right to expect that all countries would see the need to make renewed efforts towards improvement in the economic and social circumstances of their people. It should be hoped that political realities would be recognized and that the principle of sovereignty would be respected. The Jamaican delegation also expressed the hope that efforts would be made to avoid the over-simplifications which had so often attended the attempts to analyse and prescribe solutions to the problems of developing countries. The so-called "basic needs" approach had served the useful purpose of refocusing minds on what should be a fundamental aim of all development efforts, but it was a mistake to believe that this approach could constitute a development strategy.

10. For developing countries, sound economic growth was a prerequisite to the creation of the resources required if the ultimate objectives of the development were to be attained. The need for participation by all segments of the societies in the development process, equitable distribution of benefits with special emphasis on the needs of the poorer sectors of their societies, merely indicated the importance of a comprehensive and integrated approach to development rather than an approach concerned mostly with one aspect of the matter, albeit an important one.

11. The issue of growth as against distribution had become the central theme in development and was a major one in the strategy. The question that faced developing countries was how to press on with the process of establishing an equitable society, with the process of distribution, while struggling with the process of building an economy which would be able to afford the required services and opportunities. The solution is something that each community has to find for itself. In the strategy, such issues should be addressed frankly and constructively to assist the countries which had to face these problems.

12. While developing countries recognize that they must generate a great deal of the effort and the resources required for their own development, a severe limit would be placed on the prospects for their internal development unless the global economic system was restructured.

13. The international community had failed to find effective means of controlling the arms race. The preparation of the strategy should pay special attention to this so as to ensure that more resources would eventually be devoted to peace and security and the social well-being of the human race.

14. One of the reasons for the lack of progress in the negotiations and discussions on the new international economic order was that the issue had not sufficiently become a part of the public dialogue in many countries or part of the political process in the broad sense. The general public, in particular that of the developed countries, had not been adequately informed as to what was being said in the United Nations and elsewhere.

15. The issues of global equity and of interdependence, in the true sense of that term, should be put to the public in all the countries represented at the United Nations. The efforts that must be made, the dangers that would be faced if those efforts were not made, and the benefits that would be gained should be made clear. Specific steps should be taken in the preparation of the strategy and its implementation to mobilize public interest in the whole issue.

Japan

1. The representative of Japan said the new international development strategy should be an important framework for the national developmental efforts of all nations, as well as for international co-operation. The Government of Japan was prepared to contribute positively to a formulation of the new international development strategy. The strategy would not only reflect the aspirations of all countries for economic and social development, but would also recommend realistic approaches and policies to the problems of the world.
2. Japan placed the highest priority on the elimination of poverty and inequity at the national and international levels. The very foundation for peace and security was threatened by poverty and inequity and the new strategy must address itself directly to those problems.
3. Of vital importance were both a pragmatic approach to the problems of the 1980s and an adequate response to the aspirations for development and peace of all Member countries. The credibility and the ability of the United Nations would certainly be questioned by the world if the new international development strategy did not respond to these aspirations with pragmatic approaches.
4. A realistic approach in the formulation of the new international development strategy had to have the following qualities:
 - (a) First, the targets and strategies must possess flexibility, as the new strategy would cover a period of 10 years and the possibility of its being applied to an even longer period was being considered.
 - (b) Second, consistency among many targets must be given the utmost attention. Targets would be set at the national and international levels in a wide range of areas, such as official development assistance, trade, the international monetary system, industry, investment, energy, employment, environment and education. Inconsistency among the targets and strategies will only result in misdirection and waste of international efforts.
 - (c) Third, in the first two United Nations Development Decades, a large number of fixed quantitative targets were established which were neither related to the aggregate growth targets of individual developing countries nor capable of adjusting to exogenous changes in the world economy. Realistic targets could be defined in relative terms - for example, relative to the growth of previous years - so that targets might better reflect the dynamism of structural change and of aspirations.

5. The new international development strategy should have the following elements:

(a) First, the expectation for higher growth by the developing countries was universally accepted. The Government of Japan was determined to co-operate within its capabilities for the achievement of that goal. However, the growth prospect for the 1980s would have to be carefully examined. The international community should seek carefully the limits of its capacities and then set realistic targets in either absolute terms or relative terms.

(b) Second, simple review of the growth path of the developing countries in the last two decades revealed disparities in development stages in terms of growth rates, industrial structure and, above all, per capita income. The elimination of poverty required concentrated international efforts directed at low-income countries. Japan strongly supported special developmental targets and strategies for low-income countries, and, in that connexion, believed it was also desirable that domestic targets and strategies be adopted which would enable the incomes of the low-income members of the population to increase significantly during the 1980s.

(c) Third, in many developing countries the growth of agricultural production and self-sufficiency of the food supply would certainly improve their economic growth prospect, but it would be extremely difficult, in light of the historical experience of the difficulty in sustaining the 4 per cent growth rate for the agriculture of all countries over a long period of time.

(d) Fourth, to accommodate structural change in the world economy, the new strategy cannot ignore main elements such as the international monetary system, trade arrangements, primary commodities and natural resources, including energy. A new strategy which did not address itself to the problems of the international economy would lose its credibility. The Japanese delegation believed that energy, resources and trade would be key elements for structural change in international economic relations for years to come. A wide range of problems concerning energy and the natural resources must be thoroughly discussed and the new strategy should give a clear orientation for the common benefits of both consumer and producer countries.

(e) Fifth, co-operation among the developing countries should be another element of the new strategy. The current pattern of trade and flow of financial resources among the developing countries could be changed to promote the economic development of the developing countries. Regional, as well as subregional, technical and economic co-operation among developing countries would play an important role and should be an integral part of the new strategy.

(f) Sixth, the role of regional commissions in the preparation, monitoring and implementation of the new strategy during the 1980s should be emphasized. Input from the regional commissions should provide information as well as insights for the resolution of regional and subregional problems.

(g) Lastly, Japan believed it was indispensable to have an institutional arrangement to revise targets and strategies to respond to the aspirations of the

international community and to sustain realistic approaches to the changing world economy. Flexibility of targets and strategies, together with institutional arrangements which make it possible to adjust international co-operation efforts, should be essential parts of the new strategy.

Kenya

1. The representative of Kenya said that some of the problems needed priority treatment in the new international development strategy, because they seriously affected Africa. Africa contains the largest number of least developed, land-locked and most seriously affected countries.
2. Africa did not adequately participate in the formulation of the first and second international development strategies.
3. The new international development strategy must stress those areas which were of crucial importance to the African region: attainment of self-sufficiency in food and agricultural production; and the creation of a sound industrial base through the development of institutional infrastructure and intra-African and other international co-operation.
4. Serious problems of unemployment and income disparities were created by the rapidly growing population of Africa. Poverty, ignorance and disease had been Africa's greatest enemies from time immemorial. A comprehensive plan of action for Africa should be an integral part of the new strategy.
5. General Assembly resolution 33/193 contained the basic principles which had been agreed upon. It rightly called for a new strategy which must address both the economic and social aspects of development.
6. The new international development strategy would fail in its duties unless it radically restructured present international economic relations. It is the only instrumentality through which the basic needs of the developing countries could be justly and satisfactorily met. The new strategy must be an effective instrument for achieving the objectives of the new international economic order; it should address both short-term and long-term problems of development and international economic co-operation and it should look beyond the 10-year time-frame. The new strategy should, inter alia, promote the development of human resources and ensure the greater cultural, social, economic and political participation of peoples in the development and decision-making processes of their respective countries; ensure equitable distribution of the gains of social and economic development; ensure the attainment of subregional and regional collective self-reliance; and accelerate the industrialization process of the developing countries in the context of the social and economic environment of each developing nation.
7. The new strategy must also ensure decentralization of the decision-making process on international economic issues, and the active, equal and full participation of the developing nations in that process. The results of recent and forthcoming international negotiations held within the framework of the new international economic order should be taken fully into account.

8. In the negotiations for the new strategy, dialogue should prevail. Dialogue should not be limited to the North/South level, but was also needed at national, bilateral, subregional, regional as well as interregional levels. Fruitful dialogue would be possible only if all nations committed themselves politically to implement the results of international negotiations. The new international development strategy should stress the imperative need to eradicate colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, interference in the internal affairs of other States, racial discrimination and all other forms of foreign aggression and occupation, which were grave impediments to the economic independence and development of the developing countries.
9. The third development decade must have a review and appraisal mechanism, both at the centralized and decentralized levels. At the decentralized level, greater use should be made of the services of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies.
10. Targets should be consistent and subjected to periodic reviews. The mechanism established to assess and review the progress made at the intergovernmental level should have a permanent character.
11. Institutional reforms at the international level must support actions taken at national levels to ensure human, social and economic development.
12. Resolutions and decisions of the international community could not alone ensure the social and economic welfare of peoples around the world. The world could not afford to continue to talk about world peace and security while millions of peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America died of hunger and starvation and malnutrition. It would be tragic for the international community to sail through the third development decade without giving much assistance to the needy regions of the developing world, which had suffered for too long without bitterness. Special measures must hence be taken for the resolution of problems facing the least developed among the developing countries, as well as the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

Mexico

1. The representative of Mexico said that defining the central elements of international economic co-operation for the last two decades of the century was a task of great magnitude. It called for renewed commitment from the entire international community.
2. Objectives of the strategy should be specific and measures should be of an operational nature; both should help to reduce the existing gap between the industrialized North and the impoverished nations of the South.
3. The strategy must be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order. The nature of the strategy was defined by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/193. This common understanding had been reiterated in many statements

during the Committee's debate. However, there had also been an attempt to redefine the purpose of the strategy. It is clear that each country has to define and plan its own development. The role of the strategy is to create a favourable international environment for the development of developing countries.

4. Areas for action could include changes in the consumption patterns of non-renewable natural resources, particularly in developed countries.

5. The new strategy would have to offer solutions for the existing imbalances and structural impediments to development. A more closely interrelated economy is essential, as are structural changes in patterns of production and consumption. Attention should especially be paid to the needs of the least developed countries.

6. Sustained and accelerated development would have to be assured not only during periods of prosperity. The economic situation in developing countries must be regarded as more than a mere subproduct of the economic situation in the developed countries. The developing countries could give the international economy a dynamic impetus of growing importance.

7. However, asymmetries in various markets, which contribute to and reinforce the present relations of international economic dependency, must be eliminated. Those aims are ambitious, but not impossible. They must be placed within a context of sustained growth of the world economy.

8. Discriminatory policies of "graduation" in the fields of trade, finance and technical co-operation, which thwart the global approach of the strategy, must be eliminated.

9. External assistance is not the main ingredient in the development process, although it is a key element of international economic co-operation. Assistance need not be confined to the transfer of financial resources, but should encompass wide-range efforts to facilitate the access of developing countries to the needed resources and to promote structural changes in the world economy.

Mongolia

1. The representative of Mongolia stated that international economic co-operation and the over-all economic development of developing countries could not be dealt with in isolation from the general world situation. Recent years had been marked by the process of international détente and by the further affirmation of principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between countries of different social systems. Those and other positive changes represented a new and very important element, which must be reflected in the elaboration of the strategy. Disarmament proposals and measures should also be welcomed in the new strategy so that such objectives could be more meaningful in terms of availability of additional resources to be released for development goals, including the goals of assistance to developing countries.

2. Another important political target was the complete elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid as well as foreign aggression. Mongolia fully subscribed to the views of the other delegations which stressed the urgency to eradicate those serious impediments and obstacles to the achievement of development goals.

3. Without those political aspects and elements the drafting of a new strategy would be ineffective. As to the economic and development aspects of the strategy, the Committee should proceed first and foremost from the sound basis which had already been laid down in resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) adopted by the General Assembly and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)), as well as in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 2542 (XXIV)) and others.

4. In particular, the strategy must give priority to the principles of the exercise by developing countries of full permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources and economic activities and of full and effective control over the activities of foreign transnational corporations.

5. Furthermore, the strategy should also be based upon the proposals for the implementation by developing countries of progressive, far-reaching and democratic fundamental transformations, which were most instrumental in securing accelerated economic development, prosperity and welfare for those countries. Such transformations usually included the full and effective mobilization of internal resources, equitable distribution of national income, fostering of agricultural movement, promotion of the public sector of the economy, training of qualified national personnel and ensuring the full participation of all people in the development process.

6. The representative stated that the public sector had been and continued to be the most powerful weapon for developing countries in attaining economic independence and in achieving development objectives, including industrialization of the country and the introduction of planning, thus establishing a new international economic order. It also played the most important role in the exercise by developing countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. In addition, it had proven to be one of the true and effective means in the mobilization of the internal resources towards the successful attainment of development objectives. Therefore it was essential that support to and promotion of the public sector of the economy should find a prominent place in the strategy. The strategy should also take into account the role of qualified national personnel as had been requested by the General Assembly.

7. Finally, the provisions of resolution 11 (XXVI), adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-sixth session, should be taken into account in the elaboration of a new strategy for the 1980s.

Morocco

1. In his statement, the representative of Morocco concentrated on three types of considerations, the first being the spirit in which the strategy should be

formulated. While stressing the complexity of interdependence, the existing structure of which was incompatible with the values of equity, solidarity, responsibility and political will, he emphasized that the approach should be viewed not in the context of negotiations or power relationships, but in terms of a full search for ways of solving a common problem. He also stressed the need to consider redefining a number of concepts regarding the structural approach to the economy.

2. The second type of considerations involved priorities. He drew a distinction between global priorities and sectoral priorities and said that one of the global priorities was the environment. In his Government's view, the environment encompassed not only such matters as ecological imbalances, the tenacity of certain microbes, deforestation and soil erosion, but also the socio-cultural environment, which formed the necessary framework for the augmentation of production and the social advancement of the population.

3. With regard to sectoral priorities, first place must be given to food, for obvious reasons; an order of sectoral priorities could be determined in the light of the desired international equilibrium.

4. The third type of considerations concerned the machinery of the strategy.

5. Firstly, the elements of development in a country like Morocco were sometimes not confined to the national level and to the regional or even the international level. In other words, the situations of different regions of the world were sometimes contingent on each other, and that fact should be taken into account in the international strategy.

6. Secondly, with regard to the time factor, he suggested that it could take the form of very specific timing of the goals to be attained or the stages to be reached during the course of the decade. The timing should be flexible because it was practically impossible to make global economic forecasts over a period of several years. A mechanism should therefore be introduced, so that adjustment could be made according to the trends noted.

7. The third element involved co-operation among developing countries. The restructuring of the international economic network must necessarily involve the strengthening of horizontal relations. In his opinion, the application of that principle must be included in the strategy for the third decade. Without extremely advanced horizontal co-operation, the desired equilibrium would never be attained. Moreover, that co-operation would affect economies in a manner beneficial to the entire world and would thus, in fact, concern the whole international community.

8. Finally, the last item concerned the relationship between transfers and structural changes. Those two phenomena were not parallel but he believed that transfers of resources should reinforce and sometimes stimulate the structural changes required for development.

9. All participating delegations would without fail converge to reach a common framework, that of a new type of international co-operation presaging the well-being of those who lived in the twenty-first century.

Nepal

1. The representative of Nepal said it was regrettable that the agreed-upon targets set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade had remained largely unfulfilled.
2. Imbalance, injustice and inequity were the key words underlying the present international economic order. Without a fundamental restructuring of the international economic order it was not possible to ensure the accelerated development of developing countries and efficient functioning of the world economy.
3. While all developing countries were vulnerable to adverse trends in the world economy and cried out for the speedy realization of the objectives of the new international economic order, the economic situation facing the least developed countries was all the more dismal and depressing.
4. Progress in the implementation of various measures adopted in favour of these countries was not commensurate with the magnitude of the structural problems they had to grapple with.
5. The least developed countries were heavily dependent on external assistance, but despite some improvement in the level of assistance flows as compared to the early 1970s their levels of concessional assistance was no higher than that for all developing countries.
6. A substantial new programme of action for the 1980s in favour of the least developed countries, recently endorsed by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Arusha, Tanzania, should be launched within the framework of international development strategy for all developing countries during the third development decade. Necessary steps should be taken to provide assistance flows to the least developed countries on a predictable, continuous and increasingly assured basis.
7. While the new international development strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries within the framework of the new international economic order, the convening of a United Nations conference on least developed countries, as suggested in United Nations Commission on Trade and Development document TD/240, before the launching of the third development decade would help evolve an integrated international approach for the new programme as part of an improved strategy in favour of the needs and priorities of each least developed country.

Netherlands

1. The representative of the Netherlands fully associated his delegation with the statements made by the representative of France on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC) and its member States, but wished to share with the Committee a few additional reflections, which it considered of particular relevance for the new international development strategy.

2. The representative said that today's world was in a process of change. This fast-changing world was the backdrop for the third development strategy. It was the new reality for both rich and poor countries alike. For that process of change guidelines, goals and means had to be formulated. That was the purpose of the third development decade.

3. The international structural changes could only be successful with concomitant change at the national level in developed and developing countries. Adjustment measures would be called for, but not only as a reaction to international influences. The adjustment process needed to be encouraged and even anticipated as much as possible. Only on that basis could confrontation and protectionist policies be avoided.

4. Structural change at the international level and corresponding changes in the developed countries, however well managed, would only lead to optimal results for accelerated development of developing countries if the developing countries themselves pursued structural changes directed towards the economic, social and political emancipation of their own people.

5. The international and national changes mentioned would have to be accompanied by many supportive measures in the field of transfer of resources to make developing countries self-reliant. The bare minimum should consist of increased aid, stabilization of commodity markets, measures for increased exports of manufactured products, a solution for the debt-problem and better mechanisms to finance shortages of the balances of payment of the developing countries. For these items the strategy had to be precisely formulated and as binding as possible.

6. Achievements in the field of a new kind of economic international law were often underestimated. The impact of these new economic international normative rules, which were acquiring step by step the character of international law, was of great importance. Notions like the permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the concept of codes of conduct - however poor their contents - were examples. Without exaggeration, one could say that these new notions were important elements of the new realities.

7. Between a preamble and an action programme a separate chapter could be included dealing, in particular, with the elements of this new type of economic international law. Such a chapter could consist of a stocktaking of the progress made in this respect during the Second Development Decade and could examine lines of thought - possibly provoking ones - on further development during the third decade. The representative stated that the advice of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on this matter would be welcomed.

8. The delegation of the Netherlands agreed that the strategy should be based on the idea of common interest, but only for those developing countries for which such a type of strategy was possible and effective. There were many developing countries that had little to offer for reaching deals of common interest, and, for those countries, the rich countries should be prepared to enter into programmes and actions without profit for themselves.

9. Problems had arisen around new concepts like interdependence, basic needs, differentiation, de-linking and so on. The representative felt that the deterioration of the debate on these new subjects was mainly due to the failure of adequate formulation of the conditions under which these concepts were useful.

10. For example, there was little or no insight in the conditions under which interdependence had to operate in order for it to be favourable for the developing countries. Compared to the rich countries the developing countries were often weak partners in negotiations. Consequently interdependence was useful for them only when elements of redistribution were added. The Committee on Development Planning could be requested to give a helping hand and guidance through these misunderstandings, he added.

11. A mechanism was called for which would stimulate the implementation. Thereto, the present system of review and appraisal on the implementation of the strategy as a whole could be expanded with a second mechanism providing for regular (for instance, biannual) monitoring of each individual country, both developed and developing, to measure the progress in the realization of the goals and objectives and to evaluate the policy measures undertaken in conformity with the strategy.

12. Such a procedure, as a kind of quasi examination, would respect the national sovereignty of each country, as Governments would provide the report concerning their own country. Such a monitoring exercise could, for instance, be a common undertaking of a committee of review and appraisal and the Committee for Development Planning. It was hoped such a procedure could be helpful to make the strategy more effective.

New Zealand

1. The New Zealand delegation considered that priority should be attached to increased agricultural production, closer integration of economic and social aspects of development, the need to base the new strategy on economic realities and to taking account of regional and interregional perspectives, including the special needs of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

2. Appraisals of the current strategy indicated a requirement for a more realistic and flexible approach to formulation of the new international development strategy and to overseeing its implementation. The new international development strategy would have to reflect the fact that the international economic system was vulnerable and relationships between developed and developing countries fragile. It should be devised so as to promote growth processes in developing countries which could be sustained independently of economic events and trends in major industrialized countries, but, paradoxically, it must acknowledge the extent to which economic ties between developed and developing countries and within the developing countries had grown in number and complexity during the second development decade. A major task of the Preparatory Committee was to find an appropriate and realistic combination of policy measures designed to accelerate growth, promote greater economic stability, encourage better use of resources and reduce imbalances in international economic relations and targets formulated to provide incentives and goals against which progress could be measured.

3. The elaboration of arrangements to monitor and review implementation would be equally important. Flexibility to permit adaptation of the strategy to accommodate new needs and developments would be essential. Quantitative targets should not be fixed and immutable but amenable to periodic review and able to take sectoral, regional and subregional objectives into account. Monitoring arrangements should provide for critical appraisal at regular intervals of the effectiveness of policy measures and of the realism of targets.

4. On the question of political will and public opinion, the credibility of the strategy and its ability to command popular support would depend on its success in accommodating the varying needs of nations, sectors and regions.

5. New Zealand's interests and perceptions, as a primary producing, non-industrialized country on the margin of the developed world, led it to conclude that a strategy which did not adequately acknowledge differences in the economic and trade structures of countries and in the size and stage of development of their economies would fall short of the objective of promoting more equitable participation in the international economy. A strategy adapted to a varied range of development needs and which reflected the increasing complexity of international economic relations implied a greater capacity to adjust resource flows to meet specific needs of particular countries and to provide a wider range of development models for developing countries to consider.

6. New Zealand's answer to the Director-General's question concerning the extent of mutual commitment by developed and developing countries was that management of an increasingly interdependent world economy must be a joint responsibility based on mutual co-operation and respect between developed and developing countries and within both groups. The development of developing countries would remain the fundamental objective, but it was important to recognize the repercussions that the policies of some groups of countries could have on the capacity of others to contribute to the development process.

Norway

1. The Norwegian delegation expressed the view that the new international development strategy should be formulated within the framework of the new international economic order. The strategy must, therefore, provide the basis for a meaningful management of global development. It should offer guidelines for the rectification of present shortcomings in the international economy, aiming at structural adjustment regarding the international division of labour as well as the framework for the international decision-making process.

2. As important as the work on the strategy itself was the creation of a political climate conducive to substantive progress and mutual trust. It was, therefore, an important common responsibility to ensure that political will for progress would prevail during the work.

3. Since the objectives of the Second Development Decade had been only partially achieved, many of the development priorities of that Decade would remain relevant for the 1980s as well.

4. The need for increased official development assistance would also remain. In this context special efforts were required by the donor countries which lagged behind in general aid performance, including the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. It would also be desirable to seek comprehensive solutions to the problem of securing long-term financing of the whole multilateral development co-operation system. In addition to increased official development assistance, new forms of transfer of resources should be explored in the context of the growing need to induce long-term non-inflationary growth in the world economy as a whole.
5. Hitherto, various aspects of international financial co-operation, including the transfer of resources, had been dealt with in an ad hoc manner by a multiplicity of forums and institutions. There was a need for greater co-ordination of assessments and commitments in respect of transfer of resources at an international level.
6. A major positive aspect of the existing strategy, which should be retained in the new one, was the joint responsibility of all countries for the development process. An aspect which should be discarded was the assumption that economic progress in the developed world more or less automatically would be transmitted to the developing countries.
7. The strategy should be given the character of an action-oriented, political document that would directly influence government policies of Member States. In this context, it was essential that commitments also be expressed in quantitative targets to be attained within specified time-limits. Further, qualitative objectives related to the social dimension of development should be clearly reflected in the new strategy, and, where appropriate, in an operational manner.
8. In the new international development strategy the active participation of women in the over-all development process ought to be reinforced.
9. In order to measure the effectiveness of a new strategy it was important that it take duly into account the divergent experiences and different development requirements of various groups of developing countries. Such a differentiated strategy would add to rather than subtract from the solidarity among developing countries and enhance their economic co-operation.
10. The new international development strategy ought to be conceived in a longer-term perspective than the present one, and it was therefore essential that the review and appraisal mechanisms be made more efficient:
11. The success of the strategy would depend not only upon the political commitments of Governments but ultimately also on their ability to mobilize public opinion in support of it, a responsibility which in no way could be discarded lightly.
12. The new international development strategy would require different commitments from all the countries participating. The net product of these commitments would, however, be a more just and equitable world order, based on national orders which were more just and equitable.

Pakistan

1. The representative of Pakistan stated that the new strategy should be prepared bearing in mind the past experience. A review of the 1970s showed that the gap between developed and developing countries had widened absolutely and proportionately and that most of the goals and objectives of the Second Development Decade had not been realized. The developing countries, especially the least developed and poorest among them, had been the hardest hit by the international economic crisis. They had experienced low growth, large and growing payments deficits, a high debt-burden, food shortages and adverse terms of trade.
2. This unenviable record was due to the lack of implementation of the strategy for the Second Decade. The target for resource transfers, especially the 0.7 per cent of GNP as official development aid and the measures in the areas of trade, contained in the strategy were not implemented. In the area of trade, the developing countries, while remaining on the margin of multilateral trade negotiations, had faced a rising tide of protectionism directed particularly at their manufactured exports.
3. This did not even represent a partial or limited success story. The crisis in the world economy cannot be the pretext for lack of success. In fact, the crisis took place precisely because long-needed fundamental and structural changes were put off for too long.
4. The developing countries had assumed primary responsibility for their development - both individually and collectively. Internationally they had pursued these goals by seeking the establishment of the new international economic order. Yet, the progress towards the new international economic order, despite a series of negotiations and conferences, had eluded them.
5. The persistence of the economic crisis may force the developed countries to see the mutuality of interests between the developed and developing countries.
6. Interdependence should be viewed dynamically.
7. There was an obvious convergence of interests and commonality of goals which the developed and developing countries must pursue together in modifying the structures and institutions governing the world economy to ensure that the international economic system worked both more equitably and efficiently. In short, the representative stated, all must together reorder their priorities or fail individually in separate and narrow aims.
8. The substantial strengthening of the economies of the developing countries and a significant increase in their purchasing power might be the sine qua non of achieving stable and sustained world economic recovery in the years ahead. The emphasis, therefore, had to shift to measures designed to create and promote the growth of effective demand in the developing world which would in turn stimulate the world economy as a whole.
9. A higher rate of development could not, however, be achieved without a concomitant increase in manufacturing, agriculture, exports and imports, terms

of trade and flow of resources in real terms and of technology to the developing countries. In each of those critical areas, goals would have to be formulated which were substantially higher than those for the current decade. The target rate of growth in GNP for the next decade should be well above the target set for the Second Development Decade.

10. The new strategy must explicitly be used as an instrument for the progressive implementation of the new international economic order. It must include the institutional and structural reform of the world economy.

11. However, the most well-formulated strategy could not respond to global aspirations and needs unless corresponding and specific commitments were made on the part of developed and developing countries alike to fulfil their responsibilities under the strategy. Member Governments who subscribed to the strategy must also subscribe to its operational goals wholeheartedly and without reservation.

12. Innovations, especially of an institutional and structural kind, were the most difficult to accomplish and yet they were of critical importance. The strategy must incorporate an effective, time-bound programme for dismantling all tariff and non-tariff barriers to the manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries by not later than 1985. Towards that end, Pakistan would recommend holding a new round of trade negotiations devoted to trade problems of the developing countries as early as possible and within the framework of the new international development strategy.

13. Mentioning a need for comprehensive reform of the international monetary system, including the evolution of a coherent and effective system of financial co-operation for development, the speaker said such a system must ensure an adequate flow of resources on a stable, long-term and assured basis to developing countries, especially the least developed and the poorest among them, on terms which corresponded to their development needs.

Poland

1. The representative of Poland said that the strategy should be closely connected with the implementation of the new international economic order. Insignificant progress in the socio-economic growth of the developing countries had been made during the previous decades. The new strategy's outline should therefore provide for implementation of the progressive provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)), the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX)) and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 2542 (XXIV)), among other documents.

2. Industrialization was the main force in the creation of economic and social development in any State, at any stage of its growth. Industrialization policies should emphasize the mobilization of democratic resources. They should promote the public sector and the co-operative movement and observe the principle of equitable distribution of income and other fundamental principles.

3. The process of industrialization was impossible without progressive socio-economic reforms, including the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. The representative stated that acceleration of economic progress depended on the introduction of social reforms in every country concerned. A well-organized planning system should be created to determine which sectors of the national economy should be developed, and define the scale of that development. Proper planning should be accompanied by measures to ensure education and training in the branches of the national economy which had been determined to be of primary importance.

4. The implementation of those goals should bring about improvement in co-operation on a global scale. International economic co-operation should be based on universality, equality, respect for national sovereignty, economic independence and non-discrimination.

5. World trade was a fundamental external economic factor. The representative fully shared the opinion expressed during the debate that the future activity of the international community should be more concerned with the liberalization of trade, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and the discontinuance of protectionism in trade. A more universal use of long-term trade agreements would make it possible to stabilize both the level of trade turnover and export earnings.

6. The solution of those problems called for the concerted effort of all States, irrespective of their social system, geographical location, size, scientific potential and diversity of cultural backgrounds. Indispensable conditions for social and economic development included a climate of coexistence, détente and progress towards disarmament.

Portugal

1. The representative of Portugal said, referring to the need for a fundamental rethinking of the whole problematique of development, that in examining the failure of the previous development decades one must recognize that, besides other cogent reasons, the single greatest cause for that failure might have been a narrow concept of development stemming from outdated and unadapted economic theories of production that tended to limit it to a mere increase in economic production, instead of seeing development as a cultural process in which growth was a part.

2. Development, as a multidimensional phenomenon - the goals of which were to serve humanity by releasing its creative potentialities and enabling it to fulfil its material and spiritual needs, was thus a means and should be evaluated as such. It should become a more endogenous process, which would not be imposed either by external elements or by highly bureaucratic centres of decision. Rather it required a more active participation of the people themselves, both at the decision-making level and during its implementation. Envisaged as development of the society as a whole, it should also acknowledge patterns and life-styles that maintained national cohesiveness and preserved cultural identity.

3. Development should aim at fulfilment of needs rather than abstract increases in production. Hence, a type of development that would be more demand and consumption oriented would be, in many cases, the appropriate strategy. Development must also acknowledge the need for institutional and administrative changes that would lead to the removal of obstacles that impede the full emancipation of populations, thus enabling them to participate directly in the development process, including the equitable partaking of the fruits of progress.
4. The Portuguese Government believed that the report of the recent meeting of the Commission for Social Development should be a very important element in the Committee's deliberations. In this respect, Portugal reaffirmed the urgent need for the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)) and for the need for its provisions to be fully reflected in the new strategy.
5. The representative stressed that self-reliance - a main pillar of development - was a concept which had to be given concrete meaning and rendered operational. That could be done by referring to certain related factors, the first of which was a reliance on local natural and human resources and on the type of development that the country's cultural and natural environment best provided, hence the relevance of such variables as energy and food production.
6. Second among those factors was the active promotion of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, through means such as new and more flexible forms of integration and the creation of multinational companies. It might also entail a selective delinking in some areas and a certain reorientation of production to the internal market.
7. Third was the choice of mix of technologies appropriate to the cultural environment and stages of development. In some cases imported technology might be required; in others, the fostering of indigenous research leading to locally created or evolved technologies might be necessary. Above all, in terms of self-reliance, the building of a capacity for assessment and choice would be a priority.
8. A fourth factor, of fundamental importance, was the choice of energy path. The need for research and the application of new and renewable sources of energy should be stressed, as well as the fact that owing to many factors, including uncertainties surrounding its use, nuclear energy had not been included in the scope of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy as scheduled for 1981.
9. Also, self-reliance should be fostered not only at the national and collective levels but at the intermediate and individual levels through the stimulation of community organizations and grass-roots movements and through education.
10. Turning then to co-operation for development, the representative said that a full partnership of the actors of this global venture was required. That could be achieved if a progressive system of rights and duties - at many levels - would evolve.

11. At the international level, the new international economic order had to emerge, bringing with it a new and more just type of relations among States. But the new international economic order had to be complemented by new internal orders. For some countries that would entail - within the framework of their nationally developed plans and with respect for their sovereignty - certain measures aiming at the national implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV)). Among others, policies designed to revitalize the rural milieu, such as measures of regional development, would be necessary. For other countries, the internal counterpart could consist of measures which would, in fact, help them to overcome their present structural malaise. They could include changes in the productive structure and measures designed to avoid protectionism. Or they could involve a careful consideration of a more selective type of growth and the encouragement of an orientation towards lifestyles in which consumption and waste were not so pervasive.

12. In drafting the new international development strategy, the United Nations needed vision. That would give a meaningful direction to the efforts to be pursued in the strategy for the 1980s and beyond and which should be based on the perception of the essential unity of humankind, thus calling for a genuine global undertaking of shared responsibilities and commitments.

Romania

1. The representative of Romania said that the fundamental objective of the international development strategy in the forthcoming decade must be the liquidation of underdevelopment and of the great disparities which divide developing and developed nations of the world.

2. The new strategy would have to provide for the firm commitment of all nations, developing and developed, to spare no effort, to embark on resolute and concrete actions at national and international levels, so as to contribute to the narrowing and the elimination as soon as possible of these persistent gaps and to the establishment of the new international economic order.

3. The future strategy must reaffirm the resolute will of all nations to do everything possible for the realization of a new structure of the world economy and also provide a comprehensive outline of actions for transformations in the present economic system, capable of eliminating the old relations of inequity and inequality, and adapting the international structures and mechanisms conceived over 30 years ago to the present realities and need for a better and more just world.

4. It was the right and duty of each nation to choose its own course of development, choosing its own goals, national strategy and plans in accordance with the interests and vital aspirations of its people.

5. The process of development was of a complex nature in which economic, political, social and cultural factors all contribute, even if not in the same measure, to its realization. It was evident that the growth and modernization of the means of

production on the basis of the most recent scientific discoveries were of crucial importance in the continuous expansion of production of goods necessary for a better standard of living and for general social progress.

6. The strategy should therefore include objectives and provisions with regard to the following: rapid development of industry, agriculture and other branches of a national economy, since they all were interdependent; creation and development of a national structure for scientific and technological research; increases in productivity in all branches; enactment of social and economic reforms to permit the rational and efficient use of the natural and human resources of each nation; concentration of efforts in directions crucial for a rapid development and progress; fulfilment of the ever rising needs of the population and creation of the conditions necessary to the full affirmation of human personality and dignity.

7. The new strategy would have to underline the decisive role of the efforts of each people and the mobilization of all its human and material potential in social and economic development, in the strengthening of their economic and political independence. Numerous international research papers, as well as the experience of countries such as Romania, recommended the allocation for the purpose of development of about one third of the national income. This figure implied changes in internal structures and the enactment of economic, social and institutional reforms.

8. The new strategy would have to include goals and objectives for the extension of economic, technical and scientific co-operation between developing countries. These provisions should include not only the actions that the developing nations would undertake between 1981 and 1990 but also the measures to be taken by the developed nations and international organizations to facilitate multilateral co-operation between developing nations.

9. At the same time, a particularly important role must be played by international economic co-operation based on equality of rights and mutual benefit and capable of sustaining these efforts while offering the less advanced countries substantial material, financial, technological and commercial support. Great importance should be attached to promoting better forms of economic, scientific and technical co-operation aimed at contributing to the establishment of a food supply and industrial base in the developing countries and to the exploitation of their natural resources. This should not be limited to their extraction but should, on the contrary, go on to the establishment and development of a national processing industry.

10. The United Nations and the organizations of its system could and must bring a substantial contribution to the elaboration, implementation and assessment of the new international strategy for development. The United Nations must boldly tackle and analyse the problems of vital importance for the progress and prosperity of mankind. It must work out and adopt specific rules having binding force to give effect to the new international order. With its specific resources the United Nations must contribute to the effective and lasting solution of problems and crises, while preventing new problems from arising and while ensuring the maintenance of an international atmosphere conducive to peaceful and productive co-operation among all States.

Spain

The representative of Spain said that the following points were important:

(a) The search for a valid strategy, not only for the decade 1980-1990, but for a longer period, the aim being to fix growth rates and to take account of the needs of the developing countries and the position of the developed countries;

(b) The need for the strategy to be endorsed by world public opinion, and for that endorsement to be reflected in a political will to co-operate. As a means to that end, the need to study the problems of underdevelopment realistically, both North and South, avoiding constructions which did not conform to reality. Awareness of the fact that underdevelopment, though most acute in the southern hemisphere, also existed in the developed countries. The urgent need to eliminate sources of economic waste, occasioned by excessive stockpiling of weapons and by costly war;

(c) The inadequacy of the effort made thus far by the developed countries; need for them to redouble their efforts;

(d) Consideration of long-term prospects, bearing in mind the foreseeable development pattern of the majority of developing countries;

(e) Enumeration of the goals and objectives of the strategy (universal well-being, the fight against inequality, social advancement, reform of economic sectors, etc.) without losing sight of man as the central figure of life on earth;

(f) The special sensitivity of Spain to the problems of the Latin American countries which had reached an intermediate level of development, and of the urgent need to solve them.

Sweden

1. The representative of Sweden said that the strategy should be a highly political document, reflecting political commitments by Governments, and should directly influence the policies of all countries. To make this possible, it had to command the attention of the media and of public opinion. It should set a standard for the international community against which the progress could be measured in promoting the development of developing countries generally and the poorer developing countries in particular, however that group might be defined. It should highlight the global issues and make it possible to set targets which were coherent and consistent with an over-all approach. In this way the strategy would guide government efforts and assist Governments in shaping coherent policies, facilitating co-ordination and bringing the development imperative to bear on various sectoral policies. This aspect of co-ordination was particularly important in the international framework with the continuing proliferation of meetings, new sectoral conferences and new international bodies. Finally, the strategy should raise the awareness of public opinion.

2. There was a need for total mobilization of the world's resources, which must be used in a rational and less wasteful way.

3. First, with regard to the transfer of resources, all developed countries must commit themselves to increasing substantially the volume of official development assistance, improving its quality and enhancing its predictability. Such assistance should be concentrated on those countries which need it most.

4. The failure of the rich countries as a group to move in the direction of the 0.7 per cent target for official development assistance was among the most negative aspects in the evaluation of the Second Development Decade. An internationally adopted official development assistance target was a strong force in the domestic political process. Methods for generating automatic resource flows placed under international control should be recognized, such as revenue sharing resulting from the exploitation of ocean resources.

5. New forms of transferring resources to developing countries are also needed, according to the representative. The world needs financial transfers to developing countries on a large scale in order to meet the needs of the developing world by using the available production capacity of the industrialized countries. Appropriate methods would include capital increases in development banks, increased co-financing arrangements, development bonds and interest rate subsidies. Such proposals as the Mexican plan, submitted to the World Bank, should also be carefully studied. The debt situation of developing countries must be considered.

6. Second, with regard to the economy of resources, it was clear that industrialized nations consumed a disproportionate share of important raw materials, including energy, which was not in the interest of developing countries, thus the need to economize. The present and future needs of developing countries had to be taken into account.

7. At the same time the renewable resource base of developing countries was seriously threatened by over-exploitation, e.g. deforestation, overgrazing, erosion and desertification. Thus there were ample arguments for strengthening the capacity of developing countries to manage their own natural resources. Furthermore, the right of developing countries to receive their fair share of the global commons must be recognized.

8. The process of industrialization and the development of modern agriculture and forestry confront developing countries with additional environmental hazards. Experiences of industrialized countries in the areas of environmental research, legislation and institution building should be put at the disposal of developing countries, giving them the opportunity to integrate environmental considerations in their national planning process. Analysis of environmental factors should also be an integral component of bilateral and multilateral development co-operation.

9. In the strategy the need to know more about the complex interrelationships of population, resources, environment and development must be recognized. The threat of increased content of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that could lead to climate changes must also be dealt with in the strategy. International co-operation is necessary in finding out more about such potentially dangerous transgressions of outer limits, the speaker declared.

10. Third, it must be recognized that the issue of the mobilization of domestic resources cannot be set aside in the discussion of the strategy. At the same time it was obvious to all that policies should not be imposed on independent Governments. There was no contradiction between a new international economic order, social development and domestic resource mobilization. On the contrary, the benefits that flowed from a more rational economic world order could only be fully grasped if they were matched by domestic policies that multiplied the external resources and distributed the results to the broad layers of the population. In order to raise living standards, people had to be concerned and motivated. Society must be organized in such a way that there was a real sense of participation. Land and income must be distributed equitably and in such a way that work is meaningful. Co-operative endeavours at the local level had to be encouraged. Productive employment would provide incomes and lead to an expansion of domestic demand for goods and services, and at the same time it would increase production. By using employment oriented strategy it would thus be possible both to increase growth and to improve income distribution.

11. As to the particular role of the developed countries in this process, the representative stated that first, countries which pursued efficient policies for domestic resources mobilization should be sure of adequate international support. Second, aid procedures should be adapted. Third, technology had to be adapted to fit the requirements of man. Therefore in the transfer of technology special attention had to be given to local conditions. Fourth, public opinion in the developed countries had to be well informed of the achievements in terms of resource mobilization and social development.

Switzerland

1. The representative of Switzerland said that his delegation subscribed to General Assembly resolution 33/193, which had been adopted by consensus.
2. First, with regard to the link between the strategy and world public opinion, it must at all costs be ensured that the strategy was not known only to a handful of multilateral technocrats and that it was not an isolated entity, out of touch with real national attitudes. That was a particularly important problem for Switzerland, given its system of direct democracy. It was of prime importance that individuals should be, and should feel themselves to be, concerned. In the developing countries the strategy must promote participation. In the industrialized countries, the strategy must promote active support on the part of the population for the goals being pursued and must prompt commitment on the part of the private sector. There would certainly be much to gain from presenting the strategy simply and by making an effort to encourage solidarity and mutual interest.
3. Second, an effort must be made to achieve a series of balances in formulating the strategy, among them the following:
 - (a) Between respect for national sovereignty and international co-operation, the growing interdependence of which needed strengthening;
 - (b) Between the primary responsibility and action of each developing country and international responsibility and action in the form of external assistance;
 - (c) Between respect for national diversity between and within groups and the necessary unity of international action, of which the strategy must provide a reflection;
 - (d) Between the interests of all countries, the interests of all the developing countries and the more specific interests of certain categories of developing countries which found themselves in a particular situation;
 - (e) Between short-term interests, often divisive factors, and long-term interests, factors for rapprochement.
4. Third, with regard to the differences from the strategy for the Second Development Decade, the contemporary economic context was one of uncertainty. The strategy would probably have to be implemented in a period of slow growth requiring constant adaptation of both objectives and means, for example:
 - (a) The place and role of the developing countries in the world economy must allow them appropriate participation in the taking of decisions which affected them.
 - (b) The world needed an international economic order based on greater equity and justice at the national and international levels. That would mean adopting a time framework exceeding one decade, covering perhaps a whole generation; the aim should be to achieve some objectives by the year 2000.

(c) The significance of the social component of development was increasing. As a consequence, the strategy must take account of social development priorities.

(d) The extract from the report of the Commission for Social Development (A/AC.196/7) contained numerous considerations which were pertinent to and useful for the Committee's work. Paragraph 10, which highlighted the dynamic interrelationship between education, health and productive employment, should be noted.

5. Fourth, the following constituted some basic aspects of the strategy bearing on the formulation of goals and objectives:

(a) The final beneficiary of international co-operation for development was man.

(b) Poverty was not only a national problem; it was an international problem.

(c) The existence of several hundred million poor people in the world was unacceptable. The priority objective of the strategy must be to deal effectively with that problem.

(d) The strategy must be all-embracing paying appropriate attention to the problems specific to various categories of countries, and covering all sectors, for example, energy.

(e) The strategy must be based on solidarity and mutual interest.

(f) The strategy must make it possible to define the commitments of the international community vis-à-vis the national objectives set by each developing country in the light of its national priorities.

(g) The strategy must be based on an open world economy.

6. Fifth, some more specific comments on the objectives:

(a) The objectives should simultaneously take into account the results to be achieved and the means to be employed, adopting a flexible approach to the selection of such means from country to country.

(b) The stress should be laid on objectives, particularly those of a sectoral nature, the attainment of which implied effective international co-operation. For example, a literacy rate of 75 per cent could be envisaged, instead of the present 35 per cent, and a reduction of infant mortality rates to a given level.

Tunisia (on behalf of the Group of 77)

1. The representative of Tunisia stated that the Committee was fortunate in having the clear, albeit necessarily general, guidelines formulated by the General Assembly in resolution 33/193 and adopted without reservation by all the States Members of the United Nations.

2. The members of the Committee were therefore called upon to follow those guidelines faithfully, since they pointed the way, defined the concepts basic to the strategy, outlined the goals and over-all objectives and indicated the broad areas requiring the adoption of necessary measures.

3. The background to the process of preparing the strategy was the concern expressed by the General Assembly over the fact that

"inequities and imbalances in international economic relations have widened the gap between the developed and developing countries, that they constitute major obstacles to the development of the developing countries and that they adversely affect international relations and the promotion of world peace and security".

4. The fact that the measures advocated in the International Development Strategy for the Second Decade had not been implemented by most of the developed countries was obviously not unrelated to that situation. The Committee must draw the inevitable conclusions from the failure - because in his view it was precisely that - of the Second Decade and the one preceding it, as well as, generally speaking, of the international negotiations that had taken place since 1970. The main conclusion was that half measures, or vague, superficial and isolated decisions which, moreover, were often subject to many reservations, were not conducive to the desired results. The Committee would not be equal to the task entrusted to it if it were to be satisfied with such decisions. It would be even less equal to its task if it were to confine itself within the framework of the existing state of affairs which was unjust and far from satisfactory. It was necessary to ensure that the measures to be included in the new strategy constituted a significant contribution capable of bringing about structural changes in international economic relations. That was the reason why the General Assembly, in section I, operative paragraph 1, of its resolution 33/193, had affirmed that the strategy should be formulated "within the framework of the new international economic order and be directed towards the achievement of its objectives". That was the general framework for the new strategy.

5. Thus, according to the representative of Tunisia, it was easy to understand why the Assembly had found it necessary to affirm that the new strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries, because those were the countries that were the victims of the imbalances and limitations of the present international economic system. In section I, paragraph 1, of its resolution 33/193, the General Assembly had stated that the strategy should be a "vast undertaking involving the entire international community for the promotion

of international co-operation for development, and should specify goals, objectives and policy measures addressed to both developed and developing countries for accelerating the development of the developing countries ..." and in paragraph 2, that it should "... ensure their equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation". That was the reason for the existence of the new strategy. It was also the general objective that should be pursued.

6. For the member States of the Group of 77, development was indivisible and progress must be at once economic and social. The members of the Group were prepared to include in the new strategy, as was the case in the current strategy, recommendations aimed at strengthening human and social development along with economic development. They would, however, continue to insist that those recommendations should be formulated with all due respect for sovereignty, which most of them had regained at the cost of enormous sacrifices, and taking national policies into account.

7. The achievement of the general objective, namely the promotion of the development of the developing countries, could not be made dependent on the evolution of the economic situation of the developed countries: to continue to maintain the contrary would be tantamount to denying the very reason for the strategy's existence. That did not mean that no heed should be paid to the economic difficulties that might arise for the developed countries; but those countries had enough latitude and the necessary means to overcome those difficulties, as they have frequently proved.

8. At the same time, it was difficult to believe that with the necessary political will those countries would not be able to intensify their efforts to help the developing countries as part of the necessary restructuring of international economic relations.

9. In the same context, and again within the framework of the concept of interdependence, it would be highly desirable for the developed countries to recognize the need for far-reaching changes in their habits with regard to consumption of the earth's limited resources.

10. The same conception of interdependence presupposed that all countries should contribute effectively to improving the international political environment. That was essential to the well-being of all, but especially to the development of the developing countries. The representative of Tunisia reiterated his conviction that the new strategy should take fully into account that colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in the internal affairs of other States, apartheid, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression and occupation constituted major obstacles to the economic emancipation and development of the developing countries. He also stressed the link between development and disarmament.

11. In order to achieve the general objective, namely, the promotion of the development of the developing countries, the General Assembly had recommended a certain number of specific sectoral objectives.

12. In his view the primary specific objective was that of raising the average minimum rate of the gross national product and of the per capita GNP for the developing countries as a whole.

13. The Group of 77 believed, indeed, that it was the duty of the international community to enable all the developing countries to achieve an over-all minimum growth rate compatible with the economic and social objectives that had been recognized as essential.

14. To that end, certain over-all sectoral objectives must be considered and certain general measures planned. None the less, given the special and pressing problems faced by the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected countries, it was important for the strategy to include specific measures that would help them to solve those problems, thus allowing them to achieve the general growth objective on the same terms as all the other developing countries. The new strategy would also have to give particular attention to the most pressing problems and deteriorating situations of the least developed countries.

15. From another point of view, the reports prepared by the various regional commissions could bring to light particular aspects, specific problems and differing needs which should be considered with the same end in view.

16. The Group of 77 thus fully recognized the realities prevailing among its members and proposed that they should be duly borne in mind. But above all, it valued its unity - for which the historical, political and especially economic justifications were manifest. It asked its partners to respect its will in that respect, for to compromise that unity would not serve the interest of dialogue and international co-operation.

17. The growth rate of the developing countries must be markedly higher than the 6 per cent rate fixed by the current strategy. When setting the new rate, it would be necessary to take into account on the one hand, the need to ensure a growth level that would guarantee the economic and social progress of each developing country, and on the other hand, the need to reduce substantially in the course of the coming decade the disparity in average annual income that existed between the developing and the developed countries, with the ultimate aim of eliminating that disparity.

18. The annual average growth rate of the developing countries' real GNP to be established for the decade would necessarily entail specific average growth rates and the required expansion of the main components of their national incomes and of the main sectors of their economies. The Group would make specific proposals on the subject at the appropriate time.

19. Those proposals, which would be balanced, would take into account any calculations that had already been made and would cover the whole spectrum of components and sectors, especially industrial and agricultural production, exports, transfer of resources, monetary questions, infrastructure, employment and human and social development, as well as the particular problems of the special categories of developing countries.

20. Attention must also be drawn to the need to come within closer reach of the industrial development objective set by the Lima Conference, attaching equal importance to the need to develop agricultural production to the required degree.

21. Lastly he found that the Group of 77 could readily understand that in establishing certain objectives, longer-term prospects could be taken into account. It nevertheless maintained that such objectives and the policy measures stemming from them must necessarily be formulated according to a 10-year time framework to allow for medium-term planning.

22. To achieve all those objectives, the developing countries would continue to rely first and foremost on their own resources, and they were ready to acknowledge their responsibility in that respect in the text of the new strategy. They had not hesitated to do so in the current Strategy, and had given evidence of their ability to fulfil their commitments to their peoples and to the international community. Despite the flagrant insufficiency of foreign aid and the absence of any basic measures for restructuring international economic relations, they had made praiseworthy efforts, and in some cases taken appreciable steps along the road to economic and social development.

23. Those efforts would be continued by making the necessary reforms when Governments judged them necessary, by progressively increasing the share of domestic savings in the financing of development, and by ensuring the necessary balance among the various sectors of development.

24. At the same time, economic and technical co-operation among those countries would be strengthened; the strategy would have to take note of that and provide for international action in support of the efforts of the developing countries.

25. It should, however, be obvious that the efforts of the developing countries alone, either individually or collectively, would not be sufficient to ensure the success of the new strategy. The central theme of the objectives to be established must be the efforts required of the developed countries.

26. The measures to be adopted to help achieve specific and sectoral objectives must also be planned around that same central theme. The Group of 77 wished to recall, in that connexion, that in section I, paragraph 10, of resolution 33/193, the General Assembly had decided that the new strategy should contain "agreed commitments of all countries, expressed in quantified terms or in a time framework, or in both".

27. According to the representative of Tunisia, neither the international community nor the developing countries needed still another declaration of good intentions. What was needed were firm commitments. It was recognized that some developed countries were currently undergoing certain difficulties, but those difficulties should not stand in the way of their making that sort of commitment for a period not exceeding 10 years.

28. It would be premature to undertake a precise definition of the necessary

measures; the conclusion of the current series of negotiations must be awaited. At the appropriate time it would be necessary to consider means of integrating the results of the conferences and meetings relating to the establishment of a new international economic order in the preparation of the strategy. That integration should not be a mere cliché or formality; it should conform to the particular nature of the strategy and the need to strive constantly to make greater advances in strengthening development and international co-operation.

29. The Group of 77 believed further that appropriate machinery should be devised by which the progress achieved in implementing the new strategy could be reviewed. The members of the Group hoped that such machinery would be much more effective than that established for the current strategy.

30. The Group shared the concern of its partners in the developed countries to see to it that public opinion was mobilized, especially in the latter countries, with a view to the realization of the goals, objectives and policy measures written into the new strategy. The strategy should provide for effective steps to that end. However, the strategy was based not on charity but on solidarity, and that was how it should be presented to public opinion throughout the world.

31. By contributing to the economic and social development of the developing countries, the developed countries were serving the cause of stability and peace in the world and ensuring that their own prosperity would continue. World opinion should be mobilized around the concept of mutual interest once the strategy, containing the necessary commitments, had been adopted. The responsibility of the Governments of the developed countries in that respect was a great one. The United Nations system must also strengthen and enhance its role in that regard. Together, the developed countries, the developing countries and the international organizations would certainly be able to focus world attention on the international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade and involve the minds and hearts of all men of goodwill.

Turkey

1. The representative of Turkey said a development strategy could not but be normative. The main normative objective would be to change the existing structure and to establish global equity. Therefore, this strategy should primarily aim at reducing by half, from 12 to 1 to about 6 to 1, the existing income gap between industrialized and developing countries by the end of this century. The annual GNP growth as aggregate target should be supplemented by a number of simple but effective social indicators. This aggregate GNP objective, which itself represented far-reaching structural changes on global scale, implied structural reforms in developed and developing countries which should constitute the basis of this strategy.

2. All efforts should be directed at changing the present reality based on center-periphery relationships. A world system should be conceived with two subsystems, composed of developing and industrialized countries respectively.

3. In this global system the industrialized subsystem was dominant and the development of the developing subsystem dependent on it. Having experienced historically high growth rates in the previous decade, the industrialized countries had entered into a period of failed recovery after the worst recession in their history since 1930. All recent prospective analyses pointed to the fact that their recovery might be prolonged until the mid-1980s and would probably be succeeded by an era of slow-growth. Therefore, even 3.9 per cent growth in GNP seemed to be somewhat high at least for the period up to mid-1980s. There were macro-economic, social and physical constraints to high growth in the industrialized countries. In the next decade, the major economic constraint in the industrialized countries, however, would be the deficient demand and shortfall in investments. This deep-rooted phenomenon explained the fact that the underlying cause of the present difficulties was structural rather than cyclical. In the face of these difficulties, the industrialized countries were tempted to reduce uncertainties and vulnerabilities by simply limiting interdependence. These countries were confronted with the dilemma of introducing rules of protection for declining industries without impairing free trade.

4. The developed countries could hypothetically increase their demand through domestic measures without implementing structural changes. But available options in this respect were not compatible with economic efficiency. Therefore, import demand of developing countries were expected to play in the future an increasingly important role in the growth performance of the industrialized countries. This in turn called for massive transfer of resources to developing countries and simultaneous structural adjustment in developed countries. Structural change could best be achieved in high growth conditions. The paradox, however, was that the developed countries would have to realize these changes in a process of slow growth. Slow growth was not necessarily incompatible with efficient economy. In fact, countries must aim at economic efficiency with more perseverance, for the alternative was worse. The success of the industrialized countries in implementing structural changes would determine whether the international economic system would be a truly integrative one, based on a dynamic international division of labour, or a fragmented one, based on self-sufficient development models.

5. Although population growth in the developing countries would decelerate a little, the labour force would continue to increase. Food deficit would impose an increasingly heavy burden on the already difficult balance-of-payments situation in these countries. On the other hand, international trade and access to capital markets would constitute basic uncertainties for the medium-income developing countries, whereas aid may prove to be the basic constraint for the low income developing ones.

6. Rate of growth in developing countries depended on the level of investment, which in turn was correlative to imports. Assuming that structural adjustment measures were implemented fairly effectively in the industrialized countries, high growth scenarios for developing countries required nevertheless substantial increases in national savings. Not only domestic policies but the entire structure of their economies should be geared to increase savings, which were essential for self-reliant growth.

7. Reducing the income gap by half was a far-reaching objective. Nevertheless, attainment of this goal was neither feasible nor desirable without realizing the domestic structural reforms to enable the entire population to participate in the growth process.

8. The approach adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/193 envisaged that the new international development strategy should be designed to promote the development of developing countries within the framework of the new international economic order.

9. Setting quantitative aggregate figures as targets would be insufficient, as one would necessarily have to determine aggregate growth rates both for the developing and developed countries. These, however, would have to be supplemented with specific objectives in the form of structural change in line with the basic approach of the new international economic order.

10. The overriding objective of the new international development strategy could be the development of the developing countries through progress in establishing the new international economic order by means of change in international structures.

11. The Committee should have a single normative scenario based on normative objectives and assumptions. An assumption of slow growth, in any case slower than envisaged by the Secretariat, would have to be made for the industrialized countries. For the developing countries, a high growth rate would be taken as a normative objective; the scenario would have to proceed downward with the required rates in savings and investment in the developing countries as normative objectives to be specified. These rates would naturally be the determinants of not only the volumes of production in manufactures for exports, but also structural adjustments in the patterns of output and consumption.

12. These objectives for the developing countries would be reflected in the form of corresponding objectives for the policies of the industrialized countries. In this respect, an effective adjustment process would appear as a basic objective. The difference between the resources available to the developing countries and those required for imports and investment would determine the level of needed financial resources. Therefore, a normative target would again be required for official development assistance.

13. A certain part of the real resources, however, would be secured from international capital markets, the international monetary system, international investment and through an improvement of terms of trade in favour of developing countries as independent variables. These implied another major aspect of the scenario, namely international structural change.

14. Such a single normative scenario would enable the conducting of sensitivity analyses to evaluate the implementation and to test the most important variables affecting the development. Since a growth rate well below the past performance

would be assumed for developed countries, this scenario would represent the minimum basis for the development of the developing countries. Nevertheless, it would not rule out the possibility of higher levels of growth for industrialized countries which could lead to a happier revision. It would be advisable to authorize the Secretariat in this respect to establish communication especially with secretariats of the industrialized countries.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the character of the document on the strategy as a whole, its value and, in the final analysis, the validity of the very idea of formulating a strategy for the third decade would depend on the preamble. Such a preamble should set forth the underlying principles and the internal and external conditions which must be fulfilled if all efforts to formulate an effective document were not to be doomed to failure.
2. The representative asked what more the new strategy could produce in comparison with the documents of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX)). The Soviet Union would take a constructive part in this work, but so far had not been able to overcome entirely its doubts about the scientific soundness and practical desirability of the very idea of the adoption by the United Nations of specific long-term economic and social indicators for more than 100 countries in which conditions were different and which were at different stages of development - economic, social and political.
3. The adoption of a strategy document in the present specific circumstances would have definite and positive significance only if that new document had as a minimum the same mobilizing moral and political significance as the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI)) and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. If, on the other hand, the new document ignored or weakened the progressive political and socio-economic components of the decisions mentioned above, then the very existence of such a document might not only do no good but even be harmful. Among the most important of those components were the provisions to the effect that the struggle to restructure international economic relations was inseparably linked with the process of détente, the cessation of the arms race and the strengthening of trust and co-operation among States. Another such component and indispensable political condition for progressive economic development was the elimination of the obstacles to the attainment of economic independence by developing countries created by the policy of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.
4. The purposes of the strategy had been outlined clearly enough. They were to accelerate the rate of economic development of the developing countries, to diversify their economies, to improve terms of trade, and so forth. The question was, by what means and methods would these objectives be attained? In particular, it was important to know in the interest of which population groups one project or another would be carried out and where and how the requisite funds would be found.
5. According to the representative, the Committee already had at its disposal a wealth of material on the problem of the strategy in which efforts were made to arrive at a critical assessment of the reasons for the failure to attain the goals of the earlier strategy. In a number of studies those failures are attributed in large measure to the short-comings of the document of the second decade itself. In

that connexion, it was noted that the earlier strategy actually viewed the tasks of promoting the economic growth of the developing countries without taking into account the most acute social problems facing them; the goals and tasks of all the countries of the "third world" were formulated without regard for the differences between them; the document was marked by an overly simplistic approach; the significance of external factors, especially private foreign investments, was over-estimated, while not enough significance was attached to the negative effect on the development of the "third world" countries of the enormous profits reaped by the transnational corporations from their foreign trade. The link between the strategy and national development programmes was too weak.

6. The success of the efforts made to formulate a new strategy would depend on the extent to which the Committee was able to avoid those short-comings.

7. The inevitable conclusion was that the centre of gravity of the new document must be shifted to methods of achieving the aims pursued; that special attention must be focused on internal factors of development; and that the strategy must take into account differences in levels of development and the social and economic structures of the developing countries.

8. While the Soviet Union fully shared the growing interest in the social aspects of development, it wished to emphasize that this approach could not be applied to the struggle against poverty in isolation from the fundamental social and economic reforms which would help put an end to the deep economic and social inequalities between different strata of the population. In this connexion the question of the role of state machinery logically arose. The growing role of the State required the solution of the problem of industrialization, the solution of agrarian problems, the implementation of a science policy and the solution of technological problems. Broad state action was also required to ensure control over the policy of the transnational monopolies so that their activities would not be detrimental to the economic development of the developing countries.

9. This by no means signified that any single socio-economic orientation or any specific model of development should be imposed on the developing countries from without. Naturally, such a policy would be impermissible.

10. The point was simply that the strategy should take full account of the experience of those developing countries, socialist and non-socialist, which have carried out or are carrying out such progressive transformations as industrialization, democratic agrarian reforms and the introduction of state planning.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. Emphasizing that he was speaking personally in the light of his experience as Chairman of the Commission for Social Development, the representative of the United Kingdom said that the Commission had discharged, in document A/AC.196/7 and Add.1, the mandate given to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/48 to

contribute to the preparation of a new international development strategy. There was no point of disaccord of which he was aware between the approach adopted by the Commission to its task and the framework for the international development strategy contained in Assembly resolution 33/193. In fact, the former provided heartening support for the latter. The Commission's call, guided by the experience of the 1970s, was for fuller participation in the sense of paragraph 4 of that resolution. The Commission laid particular emphasis on rural-urban imbalances.

2. There were considerable conceptual problems about the meaning of social development. The resolution of these problems might well be to a great extent in the need to distinguish between, as well as interrelate, ends and means. A "strategy" must surely comprehend both ends and means, he stated. But it must also be clear about the difference between the two.

3. Work on the strategy must be based more firmly than ever on national policies, national priorities and endogenous factors. This means emphasis on pragmatism, and on the inductive approach. It also demands better data and means for collecting and evaluating them.

United States of America

1. The representative of the United States said that substantial progress had occurred in economic and social development in the last decade. However, these trends concealed a great diversity in individual country performance. Middle income countries had achieved extremely high per capita growth rates during this decade, while the least developed had attained rates averaging only 1 per cent annually.

2. Major global development efforts still lay ahead. The international development strategy could provide a common framework to facilitate co-operative efforts to accelerate development; promote rapid, equitable, broadly based and self-sustaining growth; redress the imbalance between population and natural resources, and improve living standards, particularly among the number of people living in absolute poverty. To do so, a new strategy must recognize that sound economic policy could enhance possibilities for increased equity, social improvement and broadened participation in the economic, social, cultural and political process. Similarly, social progress, greater involvement and enhanced equity could be powerful stimuli to economic growth.

3. The primary responsibility for addressing development problems rested with individual Governments of developing countries, which must support sound development strategies. When these strategies were aimed at raising living standards and broadening participation in the development process or were part of a larger effort to solve a pressing global problem, possibilities for support from countries as the United States were greater, according to the representative.

4. Development was not primarily dependent upon external assistance, because such assistance was only one component of total resource availabilities. Furthermore, the assumption of a direct correlation between resource flows and

economic development ignored other major elements in mankind's progress to date, namely the ability to innovate, to use resources effectively, to increase productivity and to translate growth into broadly shared improvement in living standards.

5. The international development strategy should aim at achieving, over the next decade, substantial, widespread and sustainable improvements in living standards in the context of a more open, equitable and co-operative new international economic order.

6. The agricultural sector must play a vital role in the international development strategy. Some two thirds of the labour force in developing countries was in agriculture, which would continue to be the single most important sector in most developing countries. If the poorest segments of the population were to realize higher standards of living, agricultural productivity must increase.

7. The main policy measures to increase agricultural productivity called for substantially higher rates of investment in the agricultural sector to improve infrastructure; wider access to credit, seed and fertilizer; improved water and land management techniques; increased research and extension services, and marketing and storage facilities; and realistic agricultural price policies that would encourage greater food production and raise incomes of the agricultural labour force. The success of these measures would depend greatly on the distribution of land holdings and land tenure arrangements.

8. One of the most severe constraints to progress was posed by the declining availability and sharply increased cost of energy, with its effects on foreign exchange availability and on costs in a variety of important sectors. Another significant energy problem was the steady deterioration of available stocks of household fuels.

9. Important policy responses included greater efforts to help developing countries evaluate their energy needs and availabilities and determine relevant energy production strategies; increased research, development, demonstration and application of technologies directed at increased production of new and renewable energy in developing nations; introduction of less energy-intensive types of production; and greater efforts to augment dwindling stocks of rural energy such as firewood.

10. Desertification, deforestation, the depletion of land and declining availability of fresh water were steadily mounting concerns. Policy responses to these problems should include a strengthened national and international commitment to effective management of natural resources; intensified research and development to identify techniques to prevent wasteful misuse of land, forest and water resources; and projects for protecting and rehabilitating the resource base.

11. The prospects for widespread and sustainable improvements in standards of living in developing countries depended crucially on limiting the rate of increase

in population through increasing incentives for smaller families, enabling parents to make informed decisions about family size, and providing them with the capacity to carry out these decisions.

12. According to the representative, good health was the fundamental indicator of individual well-being. Improved health was not only an end in itself, but was closely linked to progress on other fronts in the international development strategy. More effective health planning was crucial and policy measures should include primary health care services, expanded supplies of clear water and basic sanitation facilities, immunization campaigns, better nutrition and distribution of food.

13. Education permitted men and women to fulfil their individual potential and contribute meaningfully to economic growth.

14. An essential component of improved living standards was improved housing, water and sanitation. Improved housing was a significant source of demand for labour and it represented 20 to 30 per cent of fixed capital formation. Moreover, the poor quality of housing and associated services, such as water and sanitation, was a significant detriment to health conditions.

15. Increased community participation and greater use of local resources, especially labour, were particularly important policy responses to this problem, as was more effective planning. In this regard, consideration should be given to promoting employment in rural areas, where costs of housing and associated services were generally lower.

16. For widespread improvements in living standards over the next decade, it was essential to achieve rapid growth of productive employment. The elements of a strategy to generate more productive employment should include policies to increase and broaden access of the underemployed in agriculture to productive assets and services, such as land, energy, credit, marketing and storage facilities, agricultural research and extension; policies that augment human capital through better education, training and health care; and policies which affect the structure of prices and wages so as to encourage labour-intensive patterns of production, e.g. policies affecting wages and interest rates and promote the responsiveness of technology to factor prices and underlying factor endowments.

17. Although growth in industrial output in developing countries had generally been more rapid than in other sectors of the economy, its contribution to employment expansion had on the whole been disappointing. If expansion of industry was to serve the purposes of the international development strategy, it was vital that there be rapid growth in both output and employment.

18. The policies for promoting expansion of labour-intensive industry should include price policies to encourage growth in labour-intensive production; activities and policies to promote adaptation of existing technology; and development of a technology more appropriate to local factor endowments.

19. Important linkages between trade, industrialization and other development objectives were important for the international development strategy. For those countries whose exports were heavily concentrated in primary commodities, relevant policy actions could include international commodity agreements, compensatory financing arrangements, diversification programmes to reduce export dependency and investments providing increases in added value. In non-fuel minerals, mutually supportive relationships were evolving which took account of investors' needs for predictability and security while assuring developing countries of control over their own resources.

20. The enhancement of the ability of developing countries to benefit from international trade in the next decade depended largely on the maintenance of an open trading system in which production patterns were allowed to adjust to reflect changing comparative advantage. Developed countries would need to avoid protectionist measures, continue to adjust to changing competitive patterns and avoid restrictions on new exports from developing nations; at the same time the advanced developing countries would need to contribute to the adjustment process and strengthen resistance to protectionist measures abroad by opening their own markets to other developing countries and to developed countries. Special and differential treatment should be targeted to those developing countries which had not yet been able to benefit as fully as they might from the international trading system.

21. Trade among developing countries might well be an area in which the potential for growth in the next decade is promising. Economic co-operation among developing countries could lead to further expansion of regional trade within an open world trading system and could provide an impetus to increased income and employment.

22. A comprehensive investment policy could be a major element in a successful development strategy. Both developed and developing countries had a vital stake in facilitating increases in flows of private capital, including external equity capital, to productive uses, and bringing them to bear on pressing development problems. This could supplement domestic savings efforts and add to the development of economic infrastructure.

23. Developing countries can assist the flow of private external equity capital by providing a stable investment climate and having a clear and articulated policy regarding the role of direct investment in the development process. Developed countries can likewise assist these flows by encouraging new forms of investment partnership and facilitating the free flow of capital.

24. It was in the common interest to facilitate the transfer of technology, which should be in a form adaptable to local circumstances and should complement and promote the development of indigenous technology. Increased global efforts were required to enhance the capabilities of research institutions in developing countries and to promote scientific advances with applications to the developing countries.

25. The developed market and socialist economies and the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would need to make an increased

effort to focus financial assistance on the pressing problems affecting the developing countries and the world economy most seriously. Requirements for concessional capital were particularly heavy in low-income developing countries, where domestic savings were too low to sustain adequate investment levels.

26. Concessional assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, had likewise been allocated increasingly to sectors and activities which had a clear impact on the alleviation of poverty, because these projects had the greatest divergence between purely financial return and real social benefits. Stress on these projects did not imply any reduction in efforts to achieve high growth rates, but rather an emphasis on widespread improvements in living standards as part of the growth process. To economize on scarce resources, concessional assistance should be reserved for these purposes. Higher income developing countries could be expected to move steadily toward market interest rates and into private capital markets.

27. The representative stated that the effectiveness of resource transfers depended on how they were used and complementary policies in other areas. The ability of countries such as the United States to sustain and increase assistance to developing countries depended heavily on the effectiveness of such resources in improving the lives of people, in particular, the lives of the poorest. The clearer the direction, commitment and emphasis of policy and projects to these ends, the greater the possibility of outside support.

28. Planning activities provided important links between resources, policies and development objectives. Effective development planning permitted an economy to utilize its resources efficiently at a given moment in time and to plan a path to achieve a consistent and feasible set of long-run objectives.

29. A new and evolving part of the planning process involved environmental management, which was of considerable importance to developed and developing countries. As part of the international development strategy all nations should pledge their fullest efforts to prevent environmental degradation, to develop and utilize resources to their fullest potential consistent with environmental constraints, and to consider the impact of national policies on the common global resource base.

30. According to the representative, the United States was committed to the international development strategy as a conceptual framework for guiding the economic and social development of the developing countries over the next decade. The United States believed that the key elements of the strategy should include the achievement of sustained, equitable and employment-generating growth in the developing nations; substantial increases in food production and agricultural productivity; significant improvements in preventative and curative health care, education, nutrition and shelter; and a better balance between population growth and our resource base; more rational use of the world's natural resources, particularly energy resources, but including land, water and air; improved resource management to maximize the long-run benefits derived from natural resources; a well-functioning new international economic order, with developing countries as

full participants, which fostered non-inflationary growth, where flows of trade and investment capital increased the benefits available to all participants, and where resource transfers supplemented effectively the internal economic and social development processes.

31. During the process of drafting the new international development strategy, the Committee should bear in mind that it was talking about people. It must therefore produce a strategy that was understood and supported by all of the peoples represented in the United Nations. It must also achieve a true consensus document, which served widely shared objectives. It must bear in mind that this strategy must reflect a shared commitment to progress and co-operation by all countries. It needed to reinforce the perception in the United States of the commitment of the developing countries themselves to ensuring the full and equitable participation of the entire population in the development process and to co-operative efforts to make the world economy work better for all countries. And it needed to reinforce the growing recognition in the United States that all nations had much to gain from greater co-operation to promote development, and to ensure mutually beneficial global economic progress. The speaker said the United States strongly supported the common effort to arrive at an effective, co-operative international development strategy. He expressed the hope that others would join in making it a meaningful exercise which would lead to tangible gains for all the world's peoples.

32. If, in the year 2000, people could look back at the document which had been created and say "they had the vision to address the most pressing and urgent problems of mankind and to produce a strategy which genuinely improved the lives of their fellow human beings", the Committee would have succeeded in doing something truly worth while.

Uruguay

1. The representative of Uruguay said that Uruguay fully endorsed the position of the Group of 77 and stated that the creativity of all the nations had to be used to establish a better world, bringing new ideas to the strategy. It should enable countries to come to full development without interfering with the internal affairs of any other State.

2. The strategy was also necessary, according to the representative, because the world economy was interdependent. No country could achieve development while others were unable to do so. The new concept of interdependence was based on the belief that the world's industrial capacity was to be shared by all; that markets of the industrialized countries should be opened to all. Growth in the developing countries was necessary for the maintenance of the economic health of the developed countries.

3. New obstacles to development had emerged during the present decade. Protectionism in the developing countries continued to increase. Further, the

concept of "satisfaction of basic human needs" must be rejected as allowing for external interference in the internal affairs of developing countries.

4. Uruguay attached great importance to the existence of "guaranteed markets", without which no country could reduce or eliminate unemployment. The developing countries must be given preferential, not reciprocal, treatment in this area.

5. The developed countries should not hamper the transfer of industry to the developing countries through "fiscal disincentives", as that practice would not improve the labour situation in the developed countries.

6. Developed countries should give most-favoured-nation treatment to the developing countries. As for science and technology, developed countries had to facilitate the transfer of technology to developing countries.

7. The new strategy must cover the close relationship between disarmament and development.

Venezuela

1. The representative of Venezuela said that three factors should be taken into account in this stage of the elaboration of the new international development strategy: first, the permanence and deepening of the world economic crisis - which indicated its structural character; second, the importance that the developing countries had acquired for the world economy, particularly as suppliers and markets of the developed world; third, and largely as a consequence of both factors above, the interdependence among all nations and the interrelationship of problems and solutions.

2. A few considerations should be made regarding some important questions. The new strategy should start from firm foundations; it should be based on the successful completion of continuing negotiations.

3. According to the representative, the primary responsibility for the development of the developing countries rests, of course, upon themselves. However, effective international action is necessary, particularly that forthcoming from developed countries. The Committee aimed at an international strategy, because a better distribution of welfare among nations is a concurrent action to the economic and social progress within them.

4. Domestic policies had many international implications, for example: armaments, protectionism, lack of industrial adjustment policies, unchecked increase in monetary reserves, waste of non-renewable resources through irrational consumption.

5. Social affairs should receive particular attention. The basic aim is development in its integral conception, but with the social question closely linked

to and often promoted by the economic question. That is why employment is a most basic need. As balanced development was the key to peace at the international level, welfare has a high economic ingredient at the national level.

6. Thus, a new international development strategy based on the promotion of the new international economic order, as envisaged by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/193, would have wide social consequences.

7. In relation to the over-categorization of developing countries, including the singling out of oil-exporting countries, no one could deny that the third world had maintained a close unity because of its fundamental common interest, which derived from the historical phenomenon of the emergence of new nations born under the common stigma of colonialism and economic exploitation.

8. International imbalances and injustices had worsened in the present decade, and that lesson must be borne in mind at this moment. That is also why review and appraisal measures are so important, as is every mechanism that could guarantee the attainment of the set objectives. Other measures should be taken concerning the mobilization of public opinion in favour of the aims of the international development strategy, and concerning the compliance of transnational corporations with those aims.

9. The strategy implies a political negotiation (not an econometric exercise) to contribute to solve the most serious political problem of our time: the North-South inequities. The development of the developing countries is essential to world peace. This is the challenge, and time is ever shorter.

Yugoslavia

1. The representative of Yugoslavia said that the new development strategy must be a continuation of the preceding one and a reflection of new, positive trends in the course of the present decade.

2. The present-day world, in which the developing countries had become an important factor, called for different ideas and different approaches to problems of development and international economic co-operation. No country, regardless of the level of development of its economy, was in a position to solve its national economic problems without taking into consideration the effect they would have, directly or indirectly, over a longer period, on the interests of other countries as well as its own long-term perspectives. It was therefore ever more obvious that the further growth of the economies of the developed part of the world - in conditions of relative stability, greater use of capacities and fuller employment - would depend, to an increasing extent, on the rate of growth of the developing countries.

3. The existing system had failed to meet the needs of the developing countries, even when - from the point of view of developed countries - it had functioned most

satisfactorily. What was involved, therefore, was not the need to find ways for improving the functioning of the existing system, but to effect changes that would eliminate from it those mechanisms that weakened and prevented the growth and economic expansion of developing countries, i.e. mechanisms that had had the effect of further widening global inequality, instead of narrowing it.

4. Consequently, it was imperative that the new strategy should speed up structural changes in the world economy as an indispensable condition of accelerated growth of developing countries and restoration of the long-term potential growth of the world economy. Consequently, one must constantly keep in mind that the strategy should contribute towards accelerating the development of developing countries and be used by the international community as an instrument for achieving the objectives of the new international economic order. There was a close correlation between the development of developing countries and the establishment of the new international economic order. The establishment of the new international economic order and accelerated development of developing countries made it imperative, inter alia, to effect functional changes in the structure of international economic relations, on the one hand, as well as substantive internal changes in every country, on the other. By combining changes in external conditions and internal efforts it was possible to create a climate propitious for the accelerated development of developing countries and, thereby, for a more rapid solution of the outstanding problems of the world economy.

5. The new international development strategy must be, first of all, a sufficiently realistic political document. It should strike a balance between desires and the objective possibilities for their realization. At the same time, it should be sufficiently mobilizing and ambitious, so as to arouse all the forces available for its realization. It must open up a perspective to a more rapid economic and social development of developing countries as well as improvement of the living standards of all sections of the population in developing countries. It should clearly show that the whole international community would benefit from its realization, that it would also help developed countries to overcome their current difficulties.

6. The task of the new international development strategy should be a rapid narrowing of the gap in development levels between developed and developing countries, so as to cut it by half by the end of the century. With this aim in view the economic growth rate would be determined. At this moment, it was difficult to opt for a level of growth rate. Additional analyses and indicators were needed to see how specific growth rates were reflected on the basic objective. It was obvious that the growth rate should be above the growth rate for the current decade. It should be placed in the context of a longer development perspective.

7. The new strategy must reflect, in an adequate manner, the most pressing problems and the deteriorating situation of the least developed countries and devise special and effective measures towards the elimination of the basic constraints facing these countries and to ensure their accelerated development.

8. Whatever goals and objectives might be agreed upon, they should be accompanied by political obligations required for their realization.

9. At the same time, the need for the international community to support these efforts should be emphasized clearly. Such support could include favourable international conditions, certain measures in the fields of trade, industry, transfer of technology, transfer of financial resources, international monetary system, etc. However, attempts at recommending formulas or methods of internal development within the framework of the strategy or in any other case should be avoided.

ANNEX IV

Statement by the Chairman of the Committee at the conclusion of the general debate

1. I shall try to undertake a review of where we stand at the end of this general discussion. I am not calling it a summing up of the debate, because I feel quite daunted by the formidable nature of the task of summing up a debate as extensive as the one that we have had over the past week. With this review I am merely making an attempt to help you to advance the Committee's work and I shall therefore take the liberty of making some comments and suggestions.
2. A major part of the statements made in the Committee was devoted to policy measures. A number of extremely valuable suggestions were made in this regard. Some delegations tried to identify the priority areas to be given particular attention in the strategy. I am not commenting on or summarizing these suggestions because I feel that they would in any case be taken up at the time of the elaboration of the policy measures section of the strategy.
3. I am not flattering you in stating that the general level of the debate has indeed been very high. Of greater importance has been the climate in which the discussion has taken place. On this I would like to quote the distinguished representative of Norway, who said in his statement that "it is of utmost importance that we create the political climate conducive to substantial progress and mutual trust". I have also noticed that this debate has brought about a considerable narrowing of the differences between different groups of countries on some of the very important aspects of the strategy.
4. Our starting point is indeed General Assembly resolution 33/193, which was adopted without any reservations. And what we are really trying to do here - and here I am quoting the distinguished Chairman of the Group of 77 - "is to follow it faithfully and to translate it into precise action-oriented commitments". I was particularly glad to notice that almost all the delegates reaffirmed their firm adherence to the basic principles enshrined in the General Assembly resolution.
5. Some very useful comments were made on the nature and purpose of the strategy. Even though the nature and purpose are clearly laid down in the General Assembly resolution, some differing views were expressed on the subject, which was to be expected at this stage of our endeavour. It was generally agreed that the strategy should be a common framework for both national efforts, by developed and developing countries, and international co-operation. It was further agreed that it should provide us with an occasion to reflect, to diagnose the problems faced by the world economy, to synthesize different strands of thought, to make an overview of the problems facing the world economy and to come out with an imaginative response to these problems. However, there was another view on this subject and, if I can here name delegations, this was the view of the United States delegation and to some extent of the Canadian delegation, according to which the strategy should

primarily be an opportunity to establish global priorities and to define the basic approach to attaining them. The distinguished representative of Canada suggested that it might perhaps be more fruitful if the strategy did not concern itself with the current controversies of the North-South dialogue.

6. From here I proceed to the preamble, which is the major task that we have to tackle at this session. I will start by referring to the view expressed in the Committee that we should not hasten with the task of drafting the preamble or with negotiations on it and that we should only concentrate on the issues that will figure in the preamble or the elements that will be incorporated into it. The view was also expressed that we might be in a better position to formulate the preamble after we agreed on an outline of the strategy.

7. Now with your permission, I beg to differ from this view. And I do this because, first, we already agreed at the last session that we would prepare a draft of the preamble at this session. Even otherwise, I feel that it is impossible for us to get away from negotiations. The draft outline of the strategy will also need to be negotiated and agreed upon. For all one knows, it may not be so easy to agree on an outline of the strategy, but it might not be so difficult to agree on a draft preamble at this session.

8. More or less all of the elements that should go into the preamble have already been suggested in the debate. If we do not put them together and clothe them with language which stirs public imagination and truly reflects the over-all setting and the broad purpose of the strategy, they may get lost. We may forget our arguments and start repeating them all over again. Not only that, we may even start flogging a dead horse and reopening settled issues.

9. Here are the elements for the preamble - and most of them are drawn from General Assembly resolution 33/193.

10. First, the strategy should be designed to promote the development of developing countries. There is hardly any difference of opinion on this subject.

11. Secondly, it should be formulated - and again I am quoting the resolution - according to the principles of the new international economic order and must be directed towards the achievement of its objectives. The interrelationship between the development of the developing countries and the new international economic order is inescapable and apparent, in the sense that the new international economic order ensures the indispensable basis for development, though one may argue that it is not the only basis of development.

12. Now the problem in drafting this part of the strategy is: "What elements of the new international economic order should be brought in here?" And here four or five of such elements were suggested. These should be articulated at a fairly high level of generalization: first, the restructuring of international economic relations and all that it implies; secondly, the elimination of existing inequities and imbalances; thirdly, enabling the developing countries to participate

effectively in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation; and fourthly, the importance of the principle of the exercise of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. In this connexion the Swedish delegation brought up the very interesting point that we might also affirm the right of the developing countries to receive a fair share of the global commons. Another suggestion in this connexion was the need to economize natural resources for the sake of future generations.

13. Now the third important concept that was emphasized and which might figure in the preamble was what the distinguished representative of Canada called a "global attack on mass poverty". The distinguished representative of the United States called for a substantial reduction in the number of people living in absolute poverty. I am quite sure that the distinguished delegates recognize that this objective, though an extremely important one for the strategy, cannot be pursued in a vacuum, without taking into account the kind of world in which we live - both internal order and international order.

14. While talking of the objective of attacking poverty, a number of other objectives inevitably come to mind, and these include measures in the human and social fields as well as in the economic field.

15. In this connexion the statement by the distinguished Ambassador of Tunisia on behalf of the Group of 77 should allay any misapprehension that might have been entertained regarding the intention of the developing countries in this regard. He clearly stated that measures both in economic as well as in social and human fields have to be emphasized and incorporated in the strategy. But it was also generally agreed that this must be done with due respect to the sovereignty of the countries concerned and within the framework of national development plans, priorities and policies. This is the fourth major element of the preamble.

16. The fifth point was to ensure equity both within a nation and between nations. Here the distinguished representative of Argentina referred to a more or less similar sentence that has been used in the present strategy. The distinguished representative of the Netherlands expressed the same thought by stressing the need for structural changes at both the national and the international levels. Now equity among nations and structural changes at the international level were already brought out when I tried to underline the principles in the new international economic order. But equity within nations will call for a host of social measures and for institutional changes within developing countries, which include measures for income redistribution, conferring benefits on the poorest and the underprivileged, mass participation in the process of development, the mobilization of human resources, particularly the integration of women and youth in the process of development, social structural changes by means of various reforms, and the provision of productive employment. Many delegations thought that the concept of promoting human dignity and human rights should also be emphasized.

17. The next concept, the sixth of those that should be included in the strategy, should be the relevant aspects of interdependence. Here the aspect that was most

widely and almost unanimously emphasized was "mutual interest" and "international solidarity and co-operation" in the spirit of which the strategy should be formulated and launched. And in this connexion, repeated reference was made to the wording in General Assembly resolution 33/193 to the effect the strategy should be a vast undertaking involving the entire international community.

18. The distinguished representative of Tunisia, speaking on behalf of the developing countries, quoted from the General Assembly resolution in emphasizing how the development of the developing countries would contribute to the solution of international economic problems and sustained global economic development and how in turn it would be supported by such development. I think this is a very important element, which must come in the preamble.

19. There was a general feeling and interestingly enough both from developed and developing countries - and here I see another important point on which we are approaching a meeting of minds, that the general objective of the development of the developing countries cannot be predicated upon or made contingent on the development of the developed countries. The distinguished representative of the European Economic Community brought this out in his statement. So did the distinguished representative of New Zealand. I quote from the distinguished representative of the Community when he said that "the structural problems to a large extent exist independently of the rhythm of global expansion".

20. Then of course there was the point: "Can the strategy ignore the problems besetting the developed countries?" And the distinguished Ambassador of Tunisia very categorically said: "No, the strategy cannot ignore it." Therefore these problems have to be reflected in the preamble. At the same time, the view was expressed by the developing countries and a large number of other countries that even a beginning towards the solution of these problems can be made only by utilizing the productive capacity of the developing countries and by fully tapping the immense potential purchasing power of these countries. In this context, the question of adjustment was brought up. This is another important element which must be reflected in the strategy. The question of adjustment in the world production has been recognized as an important element of the strategy, in the General Assembly resolution itself. The distinguished representative of India pointed out that the strategy should provide a framework for a sustained dialogue on this subject. The distinguished representative of Pakistan stated that the real breakthrough or point of departure in the strategy would be represented by the provisions to be made for expediting the adjustment process. Most of the representatives of developed countries also stated that we must recognize the need for adjustment.

21. Then there were some other aspects of interdependence which were emphasized and I am not quite sure to what extent they could be reflected in the preamble, but I shall, nevertheless, make mention of them briefly. One of these aspects was a fundamental change in the pattern of consumption in developed countries. Secondly, interdependence was also seen as an interrelationship. As the distinguished representative of Sweden put it, we must know the complex interrelationships between population, environment, resources and development.

22. Now how will this knowledge be reflected in the strategy: I presume most of it will come in the goals and objectives and the policy measures part, and not in the preamble.

23. Another aspect of interdependence that was emphasized was that it should be viewed in a dynamic context and in the context of bringing about equity. Another view could be that interdependence should be viewed in the context of the goal of bringing about a radical restructuring of the world economic order.

24. Another very important point on which there has been a convergence of opinion after the debate is that the strategy should define the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries. Differences on this subject have been narrowed down to the point where they have almost disappeared. But we have yet to solve the problem of finding a proper balance between these two sets of commitments. This again will have to be tackled when we proceed to draft the goals and objectives and the policy measures sections of the strategy.

25. One point that was mentioned in this connexion was the importance of the socialist countries with centrally planned economies playing an important role in the formulation and implementation of the strategy. We have heard statements by the distinguished representatives of these countries, which, if nothing else, certainly indicate their desire to participate actively in the exercise and to contribute to it. But I think our expectations generally go beyond it and we sincerely hope that these will be fulfilled, as our exercise proceeds.

26. I think that towards the end of the strategy it will be rather important to emphasize the political commitment aspect of the strategy. The distinguished representative of Venezuela stated that it was not an econometric exercise but an exercise in undertaking political commitments. Most of the representatives, from developed and developing countries, have stated that the strategy should be a political document embodying commitment. I quote the Swedish representative: "It should be a highly political document which reflects political commitment of Governments". The representative of the European Economic Community stated that "the strategy must specify the firm commitment of all Governments". And of course this aspect is already included in the General Assembly resolution, where it is stated that the new strategy should define the role of and, where appropriate, contain the agreed commitments of all countries.

27. Another important element that must inevitably come into the strategy consists of the political factors conducive to accelerated economic development and to the restructuring of the present world economic order.

28. The distinguished Ambassador of Tunisia, on behalf of the Group of 77, made an appeal to all countries to contribute to the improvement of the political environment for pursuing our development objectives.

29. The General Assembly resolution contains a paragraph on constraints of a political nature to development. There is no doubt that it would be desirable to incorporate that paragraph or variations thereof in the preamble.

30. The distinguished representative of the Soviet Union underlined the relationship between the struggle to restructure economic relations and the process of détente, the attempt to end the arms race and the attempt to strengthen trust and co-operation among nations. The relationship between disarmament and development was also emphasized by the spokesman of the Group of 77 and by a number of other delegations. It should therefore find an appropriate place in the preamble of the strategy.

31. A very important element in the strategy should be the measures to deal with the special problems being faced by the least developed among developing countries. Their economic situation has been deteriorating instead of improving and there is an extreme urgency to take all possible measures to arrest this trend. As you can very well imagine, this aspect of the preamble is very much related to the goals and objectives. The question is whether there should be a separate articulation of the goals and objectives for this group or other similar groups of countries in the strategy. But there is no doubt that the policy measures required for reversing this trend and for putting these countries on the path of self-reliant growth must be sufficient to meet the challenge that the international community faces in this regard and should be as fully elaborated as possible in the strategy. We know that a substantive new programme of action for the least developed countries for the 1980s is in the process of being formulated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its fifth session. The Committee will have to take a very close look at that new programme and decide how to incorporate it in the most effective manner within the framework of the strategy. In this connexion, our attention has also been drawn by the distinguished representative of Nepal to the proposed United Nations conference on the least developed among the developing countries. If this conference is held early next year, we will certainly have to incorporate in the strategy its conclusions, recommendations and the plan of action that may emerge out of it.

32. The question of differentiation among developing countries is politically a very sensitive and delicate problem. In my opening statement at the February session of the Committee I had pointed out that one way of tackling this problem was to elaborate in as great detail as possible the problems in the sectors and in the areas that were of the greatest concern to the least developed among developing countries. I am still convinced that this ought to be done and that, if possible, the question of differentiation may find a due reflection in the preamble itself.

33. An important element which again should come into the preamble is the increasing emphasis being placed on national and collective self-reliance. I think we must find a suitable place for this in the strategy and, while so doing, we should bring out its relationship with the new international economic order, it being a crucial aspect of interdependence and an important instrument for accelerating development.

34. These are, as far as I can see, the main elements that should come into the preamble and I think that it should not be very difficult to put them together in a readable, elegant form or even in a form that can stir the imagination of public opinion all over the world. And our endeavours during the next few days should be to concentrate on this task.

35. Lest some of the other important remarks on other major issues in the general discussion get lost, I shall try briefly to summarize them.

36. The next theme is goals and objectives. I think there was again a great convergence of views on this subject. It was unanimously agreed that the goals and objectives should represent a judicious combination of pragmatism and a response to the aspirations of the developing countries, of idealism and realism of an ambitious and imaginative approach on the one hand, and an attainable and feasible approach on the other hand. It was also pointed out that the targets in the strategy should reflect the dynamism of the structural changes that are taking place. It was also stated that the strategy is basically a normative exercise and therefore we should not be deterred by the failure of the past, but we should certainly draw lessons from it. On the other hand, some representatives expressed doubts on the desirability of having targets. The distinguished representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his reservations regarding it, and I quote him: "We have doubts on the scientific basis and practical feasibility of the idea of the United Nations adopting specific economic and social targets for over one hundred countries with different social economic situations and at different stages of development."

37. If I may interject a remark here, the targets are for what they are worth. They are not supposed to be reflected in the national development plans of each of these 100 odd countries. They are designed merely to provide a spur to additional effort - an indication of the magnitude of additional endeavours that the international community should undertake within the framework of the strategy.

38. And of course, as many delegations have pointed out, they also constitute a frame of reference for measuring progress. Even some of those delegates who agreed that there should be targets made a point of underlining the fact that they should not be regarded as an end in themselves and that the main part of the strategy really lies in the policy measures. And I am quite sure that there will be no difference of opinion with respect to this viewpoint.

39. On the specific goals for the strategy, there was a general reluctance at this stage to suggest goals or exercise the choice that has been presented in the various options presented by the Secretariat. But the view was expressed, particularly by the spokesman for the Group of 77, that the over-all rate of growth for the next Decade should be higher than that for the present one and that we should next select the option that would enable all the developing countries to grow.

40. A large number of representatives of developed countries attached very great importance to paying particular attention to the poorest among developing countries, both by separately specifying goals for them and by adopting special policy measures. Some of the developing countries shared that point of view. But at this point I do not regard the issue as having been resolved.

41. One important point that was brought out was that one of the objectives of the target should be the closing of the gap between the developed and the developing countries. This view was not shared by all the representatives of the developed countries. In any case, a number of them did not make any comments on this point.

42. Now on the sectoral targets, I would simply summarize some of the views expressed here that will call upon the Secretariat to undertake some further work. Of course, the most important view expressed in this connexion was that the suggestion regarding rate of growth for agriculture at the level of 3.4 per cent or 3.6 per cent was somewhat retrogressive, compared with the position both in the present strategy and that adopted very recently in the Committee of the Whole. It also did not reflect fully the importance that agriculture should occupy in attaining self-reliant growth and achieving many of the objectives of development that would inevitably be reflected in the preamble. Therefore, I think that the Committee will expect the Secretariat to work out the various implications in terms of resource mobilizations for rates of growth in other sectors, if a target of 4 per cent rate of growth in agriculture is reiterated. Secondly, the Secretariat should work out what effect it would have on the fulfilment of the Lima Target. One view that can be taken is that so long as the over-all rate of growth remains the same and the rate of growth in agriculture is assumed to be higher than the original assumption, then the rate of growth of industry is bound to come down if the same over-all rate of growth is to be attained. This really means that taking a particular scenario in view, the assumption of a 6 per cent rate of growth for agriculture might make the Lima target a further removed goal than originally envisaged in that scenario. I think that the Committee will expect the Secretariat to look into this aspect also.

43. The distinguished representative of India made the suggestion that the implications of the goals of the developing countries claiming 30 per cent share of the world trade in manufactures should be examined, in particular, how that affects other targets, especially the targets for industrial growth.

44. Finally, I should like to sum up some of the extremely useful suggestions made on the question of review and appraisal. The need for more effective mechanisms for review and appraisal was universally recognized for the purpose of allowing flexibility in the strategy and for the purpose of bringing about necessary adjustments, one hopes in a dynamic context.

45. The distinguished representative of Norway made a very interesting point when he suggested that the emphasis on the structural factor made it all the more important to have an effective mechanism of review and appraisal. The distinguished representative of Norway also came out with the suggestion of rolling forward the short-term targets within the framework of the over-all strategy. And finally, we had the very interesting suggestion from the distinguished representative of the Netherlands that, in addition to the mechanism for review and appraisal at the global level, we should have a second mechanism for appraising the performance of individual countries by a high-level independent team of experts. I think this is a suggestion that deserves very careful consideration in the later phase of our work.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب الى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何获取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经销处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
